The New-York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

PROSPECTS OF LEGISLATION LEADING TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ALTERED TONE OF THE REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—A DISPOSITION TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS—THE PROBABLE MEASURE A SIMPLE AGREEMENT TO RESUME ON A CERTAIN DAY AND A LOW-RATE BOND TO PROVIDE THE MEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Hopes of legislation to effect the resumption of specie payments are better founded at the present time than since the Forty-third Congress was first elected. Whether they are sufficiently bright to justify strong expectations is hard to say, although some of the advocates of specie payments are very sanguine. There has been a marked change in the tone of private discussion and conversation among members within the week since Congress met. The first day of the session, and for two or three succeeding days, no one entertained the belief that financial legislation of any kind would be enacted this Winter. It may be said that the discussion of the merits of inflation and contraction and other financial topics has not been common, most of the talk having related rather to the prospects of action or inaction. It has been already noted in these dispatches, that extraordinary efforts were being made to unite the votes of the Republican Party in favor of specie resumption. The most direct efforts have been made and are now making among Senators. In the House there is a good deal of labor in the same direction, but less decided and radical in its purposes than in the Senate. The caucus of Senate Republicans has given the subject of finance especial attention, and it is very possible that a formal agreement among the Republican Senators will be entered into to accept substantially the views of the Administration on this subject as a party policy. Whether all the Republican Senators will unite in the agreement is now doubtful, but it is probable the compact may include enough Republicans to make a majority of the Senate without the Democratic votes which will be cast for resumption. The change of feeling in regard to financial legislation is, no doubt, due to the influences of the election. This is illustrated by a remark of one of the hard-money Senators, that it makes a great deal of difference what a man will do, whether he is in a stanch ship or is afloat in the ocean on a plank. The Republican Party, every Congressman doubts not, is doomed to defeat in the next Presidential election, unless its prospects are redeemed by the action of Congress during the next two months and a half. The opinion is nearly as universal that the legislation which will do most to save the Republican Party is also that which will be the best for the interests of the whole country, and that which will put the finances of the Government and of the people on a sound basis. The inflationists are absolutely certain that they can accomplish nothing beyond keeping the currency in its present condition till after the retirement of President Grant. They know well enough that nothing is to be gained by leaving things as they are. Some of them, therefore, are willing to try the experiment which is earnestly urged upon them by those who favor resumption, and several members of the House, at least, who last year voted for unlimited circulation, privately declare that they will support this year any bill which the majority of the Republican Party can agree upon, that shall tend to bring the country to specie payments. They are willing, they say, to give the policy of the Administration a fair trial. While it may seem almost incredible, in view of the feeling prevailing previous to the meeting of Congress and for the first few days afterward, that any agreement on finances should be reached at this session, there is certainly such an improvement of sentiment as to stimulate a hope of better things. The Senate will agree to a pretty radical and straightforward proposition, looking to resumption at some fixed day, probably not more than two or three years distant. In the House there is more of a disposition thus far to get at the same result indirectly. Some of those who favor specie payments themselves, and favor, too, a direct method of reaching it, incline to believe that the House will not unite on such a measure, and they are striving to make a kind of compromise bill which will be palatable to the weaker members of the House. The proposition upon which the Senate is endeavoring to unite is substantially that of Secretary Bristow in his report, except that there will be no effort to repeal the Legal Tender act. The main feature of the proposition is the provision for bonds to run for a long time, and to bear a low rate of interest, not exceeding probably four per cent. This bond would be sold either to meet any contingency by which there should fail to be a surplus revenue for redeeming greenbacks, or for the purpose of accumulating gold in the Treasury against the day fixed for resumption. The general outline of the proposed measure, it will be seen, is very simple, involving nothing more than the agreement to redeem legal tenders on a future and certain day, and to provide the Treasury with the means of securing gold to fulfill the pledge of the law. It is possible the House may go quite as far as the Senate, for if a majority of the Republican members decide to make specie resumption a party measure there will be very few Republican votes to be counted with the opposition.

LIGHTS AND FOG SIGNALS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Light-house Board gives notice that a second-class siren has been placed at Cape Elizabeth Light Station, instead of the whistle heretofore used, and will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, giving two blasts of five seconds each, with an interval of eight seconds between them, and then a pause of forty-two seconds every minute, the same as given by the whistle. In case of accident to the siren, the whistle will be sounded. The board also gives notice that on and after Dec. 15, 1874, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Point Hueneme, California. The light will be fixed white for one minute, followed by six consecutive flashes of ten seconds each. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, of the fourth order, lighting 360° of the horizon. The focal plane is forty-six feet above the ground, and fifty-four feet above mean low water. The light should be seen, in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea, twelve and three-quarters nautical miles. The structure is a frame house, painted light buff, the tower rising from the house, and stands on a slight elevation, showing very prominently against the distant hills. The approximate position of the light-house, as taken from the Coast Survey charts, is as follows: Latitude 34° 09′ north and longitude 119° 13′ west. Magnetic bearings and distances of prominent objects are as follows: Point Mugu, E. by S. 8¼ nautical miles; east point (over Point Vincent) Anacapa Island S.W. by S., ½ S., 10½ nautical miles; Santa Barbara light, W. by N., ½ N., 29 nautical miles; Point San Buenaventura, N. W., ½ W., 9 nautical miles.

THE ROYAL VISITOR.

HIS MAJESTY SUFFERING FROM A SEVERE COLD, AND CONFINED TO HIS ROOM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—King Kalakaua is still very much indisposed, in consequence of which no arrangements have been made as to his future movements. To-day he left his chamber and went to his private parlor, where he remained about five minutes, when, beginning to cough, he returned to his bed. Dr. Turner, of the navy, his attending physician, made a thorough examination of his lungs, and found them to be perfectly sound. He is suffering from a very severe cold and aggravated sore throat. During the day Secretary Fish called at the hotel to see the King, but did not do so owing to the sickness of his Majesty. He, however, communicated a message from the President through one of his suite to the effect that the President regretted exceedingly to hear of the King's indisposition, and that, although the President was suffering himself from a severe cold, he would have called upon the King if his Majesty had been in a condition to receive visitors. The Secretary also requested a message to be communicated to the King expressive of his own sympathy and a hope that he would soon recover his accustomed health. Dr. Turner to-day stated that the royal visitor might be well enough for presentation to the President to-morrow, but did not think it advisable that he should undergo any further fatigue on the same day.

The time for the arrangement of the programme for the entertainment of his Majesty will depend upon the state of his health. It is the intention of the President and Mrs. Grant to give him a grand reception at the White House one evening this week, for which cards will be issued. The King will spend about ten days in Washington, but has not yet determined what city he will visit after leaving here.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Dec. 12, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Eugene Danforth, La Grange, Penobscot County, Me.; Benjamin Maxham, Sherburne, Rutland County, Vt.; Edson S. Ross, Leeds, Hampshire County, Mass.; William G. Johnson, Riverside, Franklin County, Mass.; Miss Mary J. Quimby, West Rutland, Worcester County, Mass.; Henry Bucklin, Abington, Windham County, Conn.; Gershom P. Douglas, Campbell's Mills, Windham County, Conn.; S. W. Butler, Pomfret, Windham County, Conn.; Nehemiah T. Adams, South Woodstock, Windham County, Conn. Discontinued—Shutesbury, Franklin County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Edward Clark, Ames, Montgomery County; Henry W. Starr, Ava, Oneida County; Elias Hewitt, Bemus Heights, Saratoga County; Charles Andrews, Buffalo Plains, Erie County; John T. Lee, Clinton Mills, Clinton County; Holsea B. Faunce, Dale, Wyoming County; Jacob St. John, East Galway, Saratoga County; Harrison S. Dean, East Rodman, Jefferson County; George H. Fowler, East Springfield, Otsego County; Frank D. West, Mongaup, Sullivan County; Stedman Wright, Jr., New-Utrecht, Kings County, William W. Bernhart, North Bloomfield, Ontario County; Frank Wood, Summer Dale, Chautauqua County.

New-Jersey.—Offices Established—Bayonne, Hudson County, Luther Van Buskirk, Postmaster; Sykesville, Burlington County, John D. White, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Matthias Woolley, East Long Branch, Monmouth County; D. H. Woolley, Hopeville, Monmouth County; J. W. Worthington, Moorestown, Burlington County; George W. Warren, Pointville, Burlington County; Joseph W. Yard, Robbinsville, Mercer County; A. S. Ten Eyck, Weston, Somerset County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—John R. Barnes, Churchville, Bucks County; Milford S. Utts, Derry Station, Westmoreland County; Henry S. Merryman, Fawn Grove, York County; William B. Hagaman, Holland, Bucks County; Joan Martin, Kimmel, Indiana County; Reuben Troutman, Llewellyn, Schuylkill County; Joseph Coulter, McCandless, Butler County; B. F. Good, Painter, Westmoreland County; Mrs. Sarah Coombs, St. Nicholas, Schuylkill County; Paul Shultz, Sheridan, Lebanon County; Mrs. Lucinda Thompson, Stahlstown, Westmoreland County; Lee Thompson, Templeton, Armstrong County; John Kocher, West Liberty, Butler County. Name Changed—Remaly's Mills, Westmoreland County, to Manor Dale, and Levi M. Ryckman appointed Postmaster. Discontinued—McGarvey's, Clearfield County; Somerset Furnace, Somerset County; Williams' Station, Westmoreland County.

Maryland.—Postmasters appointed—John A. De Lashmutt, Buckeystown, Frederick County. Discontinued—Lanham, Prince George's County.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT — A SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 13.—A special election will be held in the Twenty-third Congressional District of this State, on the 22d inst., to elect a Congressman in place of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, resigned. Col. John Thompson and Major Beal, of Armstrong County; S. P. Mevin, of Allegheny; (all Republicans,) are up as candidates. Hon. Carlton B. Curtis, Republican, lately defeated in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, for Congress, has served notice upon A. G. Egbert, Democrat, elected, that he will contest his (Egbert's) seat in the Forty-fourth Congress. Curtis charges Egbert with bribery, and claims that 600 illegal votes were cast in his (Egbert's) favor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AN OLD MAN BURNED TO DEATH IN CARTHAGE, N. Y.

A fire broke out in the livery-stable of E. Gates on Canal street, Carthage, N. Y., on Saturday night, which destroyed the stable with its contents, together with two small tenements east of the stable, and causing the death of an old gentleman. Volney S. Warren, the former proprietor of the stable, with his two children and his father were asleep in rooms over the office of the stable at the time the fire broke out. Volney rushed to the balcony on the front of the building, and, as flames issued from the windows, he ran back to rescue his father and children, but the flames and smoke drove him back on the balcony, when he fell off, breaking his right arm twice. He was also seriously burned on the arms and legs. The two children got out uninjured, but the father of Mr. Warren, an old man, was burned to death in his bed, his charred bones being found after he fire. The loss is estimated at $5,000; insured for $2,000.

An incendiary fire in Newburyport, Mass., yesterday, destroyed the store of Thurston Coleman. The loss is $4,000, and is fully insured. Two firemen were seriously hurt.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—A shocking double tragedy was enacted this afternoon at Charlestown, by William H. Jones, of Somerville, killing Mrs. O. R. Barry at her residence, No. 56 School street, Charlestown, and immediately afterward cutting his own throat. Jones was married and had grown up children, and the two families were very intimate and considered highly respectable. The deed was doubtless premeditated, as it was done with a razor which he had taken with him from his home in Somerville. There were no witnesses to the terrible affair, the balance of the Barry family being at church, and the bodies were found about 3:30 o'clock by a son of the murdered woman. They were lying upon the floor about four feet apart, each with the throat cut. No cause is assigned for the deed.

BURGLARY IN EAST BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—At an early hour this morning the residence of Mr. E. J. Nagle, in East Boston, was entered by burglars, and stocks and bonds to the amount of $3,300, together with clothing and property to the amount of $300 carried off. There is no clue to the burglars.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

BUSINESS RESUMED—THE CITIZENS QUIET BUT WATCHFUL—THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET IN SPECIAL SESSION—ITS PROBABLE ACTION — CROSBY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEGRO RISING—THE KILLING OF SO MANY MEN NOT JUSTIFIABLE.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 13.—Business of every kind has now been resumed in Vicksburg, and for the present there is no fear of any further outbreak. It is believed that the negroes are thoroughly cowed, and the white men are on the alert and well armed. They have sent scouts into the country districts, and every movement of the colored people is closely watched and reported here.

On Thursday next the Legislature will convene in extra session to discuss the questions arising out of the Vicksburg troubles, and it is expected that a heated debate, if not actual violence, will be the result. As you have already been informed, the Board of Supervisors of the county has ordered a special election for county officers on the 30th of this month. This was rendered necessary by the forced resignation of Sheriff Crosby and the flight of the other officers. The election has been ordered in accordance with the law of the State, but at the special session of the Legislature it is understood that an effort will be made either to change this law or to alter the city charter in such a way that the appointments to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Sheriff Crosby and the flight of the other office-holders can be made by the Governor. Gov. Ames is said to be strongly in favor of this movement. It is also stated that he desires to have Crosby reinstated.

Among other things, it is very probable that the Legislature will be called upon to appropriate a sum of money for the equipment of a regiment of cavalry, to be stationed in Warren or in other parts of the State where it is possible an effort will be made to oust negro office-holders. Many of the more respectable members of the majority in the Legislature are known to be opposed to the passage of such an act. Chief of these is Gen. Furlong, Republican State Senator from this city. Whatever may be the result of the discussion which this question will give rise to, it is well understood Crosby will not be allowed to resume the office of Sheriff. There can be no doubt that it was by his orders that the negroes marched on the town, and the white people will resist with arms every attempt short of interference by the national Government which may be made to reinstate him.

Among the negroes, too, the feeling is very strong against Crosby. They all state that he told them to come into Vicksburg on Monday last, and they hold him responsible for the terrible result of their action. Crosby is still in jail at his own request. He desires to remain confined, fearing that his life would not be safe were he to go unprotected about town.

This is the condition of affairs at present. The white men are quiet but watchful. They will remain so until some action is taken by the Legislature.

Touching the killing of the negroes on Monday last I have made the most careful investigation possible, and am of the opinion that the white citizens of Vicksburg were, under the circumstances, justified in resisting, with arms, the attack which was made upon the city by the negroes. They came, it will be remembered, to reinstate Sheriff Crosby after he had been forced to resign. The killing of so many black men, however, was unnecessary and cannot be justified. Many of them were shot while they were retreating. But it is not true that many were killed while begging for mercy; on the contrary, all who did so were protected by the white leaders. The negroes lost not less than fifty men. Three whites were killed.

A LATE ALARM—THE NEGROES SAID TO BE MOVING ON THE TOWN—THE CITIZENS IN ARMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 13.—Late this evening a number of gentlemen living on a plantation in the neighborhood rode into Vicksburg and informed the Mayor that the negroes in the country were under arms, and, in squads of twenty and thirty, were marching toward the city. The Mayor immediately called out two companies of the Special Police, and they are now assembled at the Court-house. The citizens are generally alarmed, and some of them fear that the town will be attacked to-night. The majority of the people, however, have no fear for the town, but think it probable that the negroes may commit depredations upon unprotected white families in the country districts. Two companies of well-armed white men have just gone to the ourskirts of the city. They will guard the two principal approaches during the night.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY — THE SLAUGHTER OF THE NEGROES ASSERTED TO BE A WANTON AND UNPROVOKED MURDER.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 11.

That a false account of the slaughter of colored men in the neighborhood of Vicksburg has been spread over the country by those who are sympathizers with the aggressors, guilty of needless and most wicked bloodshed, we are not at liberty to doubt.

We have, from a source that commands confidence, a statement that is due the country. Our information is that the active whites of Vicksburg had some time since determined to "clean out" the present office-holders. Three of those office-holders were indicted at the last term of the Grand Jury. Crosby, the Sheriff, was the one especially aimed at. It was determined that he should be put out of office. The papers insisted on the Board of Supervisors meeting on Wednesday of last week and requiring Crosby to give good bond. A meeting of that body was called, and it is known that the intention was to require Crosby to give a good bond.

But the citizens, headed by a hot-headed and irresponsible set of men, put out an incendiary circular calling for a meeting of the citizens of the county on the same day the Board of Supervisors were to meet. And every one knew full well that it was the intention that the board should be forced to do what was wanted, or personal violence used. So the country members failed to put in an appearance. But the citizens held their meeting. It was attended mostly by the younger men and irresponsible parties spoiling for a row. During the session a committee of five lawyers were appointed to report if all legal means to oust Crosby had been exhausted. A majority of the committee reported that all legal means had not been exhausted. A minority report was made by two young limbs of the law saying that all legal means had been exhausted, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant the rope. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, &c. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignation. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the reassembling of the meeting in the afternoon, and hearing the report of their committee, they resolved to adjourn in a body to the court-house and demand the resignation of the officers. On reaching the court-house, all the officers fled but Crosby. He signed a resignation. No one concealed what his fate would be if he had not done so. He would have been hanged on the spot. As soon as he got out of the clutches of the mob he wrote a letter to Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, stating that he took back his resignation, as he was compelled to sign it to save his life. He was then out in the country, on his way to Jackson.

The morning after this row Judge Brown tried to hold court, but the parties left in charge of the court-house refused to let the Deputy enter the court-room, and so court has been adjourned from day to day since then.

On Friday a rumor got abroad that Crosby was about to make a good bond, by placing his office in the hands of some person or another acceptable to the people and retiring, leaving all control to such deputy. Two or three good parties agreed to take the position, and arrangements had been made with their friends to make a bond that would be ample and beyond dispute. When this was heard a meeting of the citizens in the city was called, which resolved to frown down any such effort. The next morning the papers contained notices warning white citizens from going on the bond, and this, too, in the face of repeated assertions that no charge was made against Crosby except his failure to give good bond. On the streets the threats were numerous that no man's life would be safe who went on such bond.

Crosby returned from Jackson on Friday, with instructions from the Governor to take possession of his office, and to call in the aid of the militia to sustain him. He sent news to the country for the negroes to come in Monday and report at the court-house. They came, were met at the city limits and slaughtered—simply slaughtered and butchered. They were chased through the woods and the fields and shot down like dogs. Many were shot after they gave up, and some were shot on their knees while begging for mercy. The spirit of demons was in the people. It was not safe for any one not in full accord with them to be on the street. One poor old negro, by the name of Ambrose Brown, was ordered off the street by Capt. Cowan, a former rebel battery commander, and being tardy in going, Cowan deliberately shot him. Many prisoners were taken and kept in the court-house, and taken out in the morning. With winks and nods and laughter and jest, it was reported that three of the most obnoxious had made their escape, which means they have simply been murdered while prisoners.

This is unquestionably the truth of the massacre, and the people of the nation should fully recognize all its enormities. The worst of it is that the persons who have been guilty of this wholesale murder fully justify themselves upon the statement of facts that we have given, and we are bound to add they are animated by the conviction that there has been a political revolution in the North, and that their time is come.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

MR. IRWIN TO LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR WASHINGTON THIS MORNING—JOHN ROACH'S LETTER.

Mr. Richard B. Irwin, the important witness in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship inquiry, now before the House Committee of Ways and Means, will leave his quarters at the Hoffman House for Washington on the 9:30 train this morning. Mr. Irwin informed a TIMES reporter last night that his health was completely restored, and that he feels quite able to appear before the committee. Mr. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, who came to New-York on Saturday morning under instructions from the House to arrest Mr. Irwin, has remained in this City since that time, and will leave with his charge this morning.

The long letter from John Roach, addressed to the editor of THE TIMES and printed in this journal on Friday last, was also published in all the Washington newspapers on the following day as an advertisement.

Mr. Irwin will give his evidence before the Investigating Committee at Washington next Tuesday, and some very awkward revelations are expected. If he kept a book, like the celebrated pocket volume of Oakes Ames, the disclosures may spoil the "Merry Christmas" of many "great and good men."

It is justly urged that if the inquiry is to be made complete, the Directors and officers of the company at the time the subsidy was obtained should be examined. The books of account and records of the Directors' meetings should also be examined, and the accountants and Secretary of the company who had charge of the books at that period should be subjected to a brisk fire of questions. The inquiry is now a matter of general public interest, and if money was ever used to influence legislation the fact should and must be made known.

WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, and rain or snow prevails in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region; partly cloudy weather, with south or west winds, prevails in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; the barometer has fallen, but is now rising, with northerly or westerly winds, and rain or snow in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region; generally clear and decidedly colder weather prevails in the North-west, with northerly winds and high barometer; the temperature continues below freezing in Northern New-England and Northern New-York, but has risen and is above freezing in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The rivers have fallen at Cairo, Memphis, and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the upper lake region, clear or cloudy, and decidedly colder weather, with north or west winds, and high barometer, the winds shifting to easterly and southerly in the Missouri Valley.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, areas of light rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, cloudy weather and rain or snow, winds shifting to westerly and northerly; rising barometer and lower temperature during Monday night.

For New-England, rain and snow, variable winds, shifting to northerly and westerly, slight changes in temperature, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, with south-west to north-west winds, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy and cooler weather, winds shifting to northerly or westerly, and rising barometer.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will fell decidedly during Monday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874
3 A. M.	47°	30°	3:30 P. M.	46°	37°
6 A. M.	45°	30°	6 P. M.	45°	36°
9 A. M.	45°	33°	9 P. M.	43°	36°
12 M.	45°	37°	12 P. M.	34°	37°

Average temperature yesterday.....34½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....43¾°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. W. H. Wisener, of Tennessee, is willing to take the Russian mission if it is tendered him.

Rev. F. E. O'Keefe, a Catholic priest, from Avon Springs, N. Y., died suddenly Saturday night at the residence of a relative, in Niagara Falls. He had but lately returned from Europe.

The story that a little girl died in Plainville Conn., the other day, from eating arsenic in candy, was not true. The attending physician certifies that her death was caused by cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The advocates of a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States will hold a meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 16th and 17th inst., to consider the relations of our Government to religion.

The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that women cannot hold the office of Justice of the Peace or any other office mentioned in the Constitution, but that the Legislature may authorize women to hold any office created by that body.

Miss Mary Bowman, sister of the late Bishop Bowman, died in Philadelphia on the 10th inst. She was her brother's most efficient aid in founding St. John's Free Church in Lancaster, and it was to her large heart and perseverance in well-doing for others that that community was indebted for the establishment of the Children's Home, an institution which was started by her with a capital of fifty cents in cash.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE ARREST OF DEPUTY MAJUNKE—ACTION OF THE REICHSTAG—PROBABLE DEMAND FOR HIS RELEASE.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In the Reichstag yesterday Herr Lasker called attention to the arrest of Herr Majunke, a member of that body, and moved that the Committee on Standing Orders report as soon as possible if arrests of Deputies during the session are admissible, and if so, how they can eventually be avoided. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The committee subsequently decided that the arrest of Herr Majunke was inadmissible, and recommended that the Reichstag demand his immediate liberation.

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Leonhardt, intends to resign on account of ill-health.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL—SECRET SESSION OF THE COURT ON SATURDAY.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The court trying Count Von Arnim was in secret session two hours yesterday, when the most important of the documents which have been withheld from the public were read. The prosecution gave warning that any person who published, or caused to be published, these documents, would be considered guilty of high treason.

Baron Holstein will testify on Monday morning, and the counsel will begin their arguments in the afternoon. The verdict will probably be postponed until next week.

FRANCE.

M. OSCAR DE LAFAYETTE AND THE DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left to-day an address to M. Oscar De Lafayette was adopted, congratulating him on the flattering communications he recently received from the citizens of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT TO REASSEMBLE FEB. 5.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Parliament will reassemble on the 5th of February.

BISHOP COLENSO PROHIBITED FROM PREACHING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 14—5:30 A. M.—The Bishop of London has prohibited Bishop Colenso from preaching in this diocese.

SPAIN.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL LOMA.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Bayonne telegraphs a report in circulation there that Gen. Loma has died of wounds received in the last battle with the Carlists, but dispatches from San Sebastain, the General's head-quarters, leave the report unconfirmed.

Telegrams from Carlist sources assert that he was killed on the field.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE INSURRECTION CONSIDERED AT AN END AT MONTEVIDEO.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Montevideo dated the 9th inst. says the insurrection in the Argentine States is there considered at an end.

MARINE DISASTERS.

TWO VESSELS WRECKED OFF THE SPANISH COAST AND EIGHT LIVES LOST.

SANTANDER, Dec. 13.—Two vessels have been wrecked off this port and eight lives lost.

TWO BARKS FOUNDERED—RESCUE OF THE CREWS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The barks Avena, from St. Johns, for Sligo, and Briarley, from Demerara, for Liverpool, foundered at sea. Their crews were rescued by the steamers Indiana and Silesia and landed to-day.

CUBA.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR VISITING HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—A deputation of Knights Templar from the United States have been visiting the city and the interior. They return to New-Orleans to-morrow on the steamer Wilmington.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The production of opium in Asia Minor, which in former years averaged annually from 2,000 to 3,000 baskets or cases, each containing 150 pounds, has of late years much increased, and the crop now averages from 4,000 to 6,000 baskets. Out of this quantity, which is shipped at Smyrna, the United States take about 2,000 cases.

A few days since the Crown Princess of Germany paid a visit to the great Central Telegraphic Office in Berlin, (a Government department,) in which a good many female clerks are employed, and satisfied herself that these ladies, although they have been but a short time engaged in their respective functions, have thoroughly learned their business, and do the work allotted to them remarkably well. It is reported, however, that her Royal Highness was most unfavorably impressed by the extravagant character of the toilets worn by many of these fascinating Government clerks, particularly so with certain monumental and ultra-romantic coiffures, altogether out of keeping with the grave cut-and-dry seeming which is held to be peculiarly appropriate to members of the Prussian bureaucracy. This feeling has been shared by some of the leading officials, one of whom has issued a decree which calls the fashionable young employes to order in the matter of "eccentric and extravagant attire," and peremptorily forbids them "to paint their faces," or "to let their real, or false, hair wallow over their backs."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—The Allegheny County Democratic members of the Legislature elect, together with one State Senator, met in caucus yesterday afternoon. Hon. James P. Barr, editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, received the unanimous indorsement of the delegation for United States Senator. It is understood, however, that after complimenting Mr. Barr as their first choice, the delegation will cast their votes solidly for Hon. W. A. Wallace of Clearfield County. Samuel F. Patterson, of Alleghaney County, was indorsed for Speaker of the next House.

A COTTON-LADEN BRIG ON FIRE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The American brig Florence, at this port for Liverpool, with 730 bales of upland cotton, was discovered on fire to be last night, to extinguish which the vessel was filled with water. She is now being pumped out. The cargo is damaged to some extent by fire. The injury to the vessel is as yet uncertain. Vessel and cargo are said to be insured.

A MISSISSIPPI STEAM-BOAT SUNK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The steam-boat Bossier was sunk at the Upper Falls, near Alexandria, on the 10th inst. Her cargo, consisting of 500 bales of cotton, will be saved, but the boat, valued at $6,000, will be a total loss.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS TANK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—A large iron tank in the purifying-house of the St. Louis Gaslight Company exploded this afternoon, instantly killing Thomas Pratt, Chief Engineer of the works. Mr. Pratt had gone into the purifying house to examine the tanks, they not having worked satisfactorily for a day or two, and it is supposed he lit a match to ascertain whether pure or impure gas was passing off, and that the explosion followed, with the above result. Mr. Pratt was an old resident, and a man of wealth.

OBITUARY.

THEODORE DU BOIS.

Capt. Theodore Du Bois, who was long connected with the shipping interests of Brooklyn and New-York before the war, died early yesterday morning at his residence, No. 330 Tenth street, South Brooklyn. Capt. Du Bois was in the United States naval service during the rebellion, and commanded several vessels of war. He served with honor and was seriously injured at Mobile Bay, and though he temporarily recovered he was finally incapacitated for duty, and at his own request was retired from the service with honors.

DR. JAMES VAN ZANDT BLANEY.

Dr. James Van Zandt Blaney, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in Rush Medical College, died at his residence, in Chicago, on Friday morning. Dr. Blaney was born at Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820. His death resulted from an organic disease of the liver, which had troubled him for the past two years, not assuming an aggravated form, however, until about six months ago. He graduated at Princeton, and received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a pupil of Prof. Henry at the Smithsonian Institute, ably assisting that gentleman in his chemical laboratory. He removed to Chicago thirty years ago. In connection with Prof. Brainard, he founded the Rush Medical College, and upon the death of President Brainard, in 1866, succeeded him, filling the position until compelled by ill-health to resign, some three or four years ago. He also founded the Chicago *Medical Journal* and ably edited it for some time. He was looked upon as the most distinguished chemist in the North-west, and he was also a skillful physician. He was at one time Professor of Chemistry in the North-western University, and was also medical director in connection with several departments of the Union army in Virginia. He occupied this position on the staff of Gen. Sheridan at the battle of Winchester, and took charge of the wounded in the hospitals. Dr. Blaney was married July 8, 1847, to Miss Clarissa Butler, niece of Benjamin F. Butler, of New-York, who was Secretary of War during Van Buren's administration.

DAVID HALLANAN.

David Hallanan, a well-known and highly respected business man and ex-official of Hudson County, N. J., died at his residence in Jersey City yesterday. Mr. Hallanan, who was about fifty-six years of age at the time of his death, was born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and was brought up to the business of banking and finance. He came to the United States in 1847, on board a vessel belonging to himself, and returned in her, taking with him a cargo of American produce, which was his first important commercial venture. The enterprise did not realize the pecuniary expectations he had formed, and in the following year he returned to this country to make his home here, settling for the time in Cincinnati, where he was engaged in clerical employment. Subsequently he became Under Sheriff of Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati is situated. A few years later, he came to New-York, and was for several years chief clerk in Atwood & Co.'s banking-house, then one of the leading financial firms of the Metropolis. Removing to Jersey City, he engaged in business of various kinds and began to prosper, and at the time of his death was Secretary of the Mechanics' Bank, and Secretary of the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company. Two years ago he was elected City Treasurer of Jersey City, and held the office up to last Spring, when he was legislated out. He was also a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Clerk of Hudson County in the late election, but failed in his aspiration. His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City.

THE ORTHODOX FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

M. Charles Bois, Professor at the Faculty of Theology at Montauban, (Tarn-et-Garonne,) member of the Permanent Committee of the Synod, President of the Evangelical Conference of Montpellier, has addressed the following letter to M. Edmond About, editor of the *XIXme Siècle*:

MONTAUBAN, Nov. 19.

MONSIEUR: I have just read the articles in your journal concerning Protestant affairs. They are brilliant, intellectual, and generous, as you know how to be, but permit me to tell you, Monsieur, that you are badly informed. Never have the Protestants called orthodox had the idea of imposing their belief on any one whatever. All that they desire is that their Church shall not be changed in spite of them, and that in their places of worship the negation of Christian revelation shall not be imposed upon them. In what has been very wrongly termed their confession of faith, and of which so terrifying an object has been made, they have had no idea of placing their especial dogma; they have proclaimed no other authority than that of the Holy Scriptures, and have simply maintained, as the basis of the Reformed Church, the great facts of Christianity which that sect has always celebrated in its worship. They recognize fully that other Protestants have the right to deny what the Reformed Church of France has always affirmed, and to found a new communion on new principles. They do not make the slightest opposition to the Government recognizing that new church and giving to its pastors and its places of meeting a place in the budget of the Communes and the State. As far as they are concerned, they are decided to share with that new communion the property possessed by the existing Church. What, then, is the point of discussion? Solely this: The Radical Protestants claim to have the right to remain in the Reformed Church, and to govern it, rejecting the authority of the Holy Scriptures and the great facts of Christianity. And we maintain that they have every possible freedom except that of imposing themselves upon a society of which they accept neither the principles nor the institutions. I have a difficulty in believing, Monsieur, that, on this point, you hold an opinion different to ours. If any of the writers on your "Conservative Republican" journal should change their opinion, and claim in the name of republican liberty, to sustain in the columns of the *XIXme Siècle* the right divine of the Count de Chambord, would you permit them to do so? Would you not say to them: You are free to be Legitimists, if that pleases you, and to write what you choose for so fine a cause, but elsewhere than here, and under another name than mine. Take the share which is due to you of the common funds, and found, if you think proper, a "Conservative Legitimist" journal; we have no objection, but leave us the *XIXme Siècle*. That is our position, Monsieur, and that is our language. Let not the liberal press be mistaken; in our Protestant affairs no other liberty is concerned than that of the Reformed Church; it claims to have the right of remaining what it is, while recognizing in others the faculty of becoming what they wish.

CHARLES BOIS.

TROUBLES IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Advertiser, Dec. 10.

If the Philadelphia contractors, who are working away in the Savannah River after their own fashion and regardless of the wishes and in defiance of the experience of those who have the truest interest of the city at heart, will only give a moment's thought to the condition of the river yesterday, they must feel that under their manner of dredging the draft is getting shallower instead of deeper. It is a shameful waste of money. Yesterday the following vessels were aground:

Steam-ship Potomac, outward bound, on Garden Bank. Steam-ship America, inward bound, on Garden Bank. Ship Conqueror, inward bound, Garden Bank. Steam-ship St. Louis, outward bound, off Gulf Railroad wharf. Ship Quebec, outward bound, just beyond Fig Island light.

Such a state of affairs was never heard of before, and the indignation of ship-masters and consignees is just. If we are to go through the farce of obtaining an appropriation from Congress and have it squandered by contractors who care for nothing but getting a certain sum of money, then the sooner the matter is represented at Washington the better.

BAD EFFECTS OF A RAT'S BITE.

A singular story, but a true one, is of the serious harm which has come to Mrs. Mary Caron, a dress-maker, in Springfield, Mass., from the bite of a rat. Some two months ago, while she was assisting in killing one of these troublesome animals, it seized her finger with its teeth, and would not be removed until it was choked off. In a few days her hand and arm swelled frightfully, and the whole side of her body was almost paralyzed. She was at times thrown into convulsions, and for many days had to be kept under the influence of morphine. Four physicians were in attendance. She has now recovered to some degree from the more terrible effects of the bite, but her hand is still paralyzed, and she is much emaciated.

ALABAMA.

MIDNIGHT FISHING—FOUR MOUNTAIN LAKE TROUT.

A NOVEL SPORT—HOW EX-CONFEDERATE AND FORMER UNION SOLDIERS REGARD EACH OTHER—POOR WHITES AND HOW THEY LIVE—THE SITUATION OF HUNTSVILLE—A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

Almost in the heart of the beautiful little City of Huntsville, there is situated a dark and overhanging ledge of rock, from the base of which springs a miniature river of the clearest water. The city authorities have built a dam of masonry across the stream, which, with the aid of the surrounding rocks forms a basin some thirty feet long and six deep. This is filled with ever-changing water, which is constantly clear and very cold. At the side of the dam a small steam engine has been erected, and by means of force pumps, a turbine wheel, mains, and hydrants, the inhabitants of every part of the town are furnished with a never-failing supply of pure drinking water. In the mountainous region about Huntsville many beautiful lakes have been formed by small springs of the same character as the one mentioned. These are at all seasons of the year filled with several varieties of fish, and what is called "a lake trout hunt" has for years been the favorite pastime of the gentlemen of this portion of Alabama. A few days since, by the courtesy of Mr. John Reed, a prominent citizen of Huntsville, I was afforded an opportunity of witnessing this novel sport. I was told to be ready to start for the lake at sunrise, and some time before daybreak I repaired to the rendezvous, and found a party of five gentlemen waiting my arrival. In the street a large two-horse wagon was standing, and in this a long flat-bottomed scow had been placed. In this seats were arranged, the sides and ends being filled up with boxes, cans, guns, baskets, and shot-pouches. Scrambling into the boat we made ourselves as comfortable as possible, and I was introduced to the gentlemen of the party. I found that one of them had been a Colonel in the Confederate army, another had been severely wounded while fighting for the Union, the third was a strong abolitionist who came to Alabama from Boston, and the other two were planters who had owned hundreds of slaves and lived all their lives in this county. And just here I may say that in North Alabama reputable business men, no matter what section or State they come from, are well and hospitably received by all classes of citizens. They may be Republicans or Democrats, and vote whatever ticket pleases them, so long as they hold property here, have an interest in the country, and do not come seeking office. I have abundant proof of this, and notwithstanding the remarkable outrage stories of "Reign of Terror" Hays and Senator Spencer, I am convinced, from what I have seen, that the natives of all parts of the State are most desirous of Northern immigration.

Our road, after leaving Huntsville, lay through a thick forest of oak and spruce trees, which are now stripped of all foliage. Coming out of the wood we halted for a moment on the summit of a slight elevation, and were afforded a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The sun was just rising above the tops of the ever green Monte Sano, and its rays, penetrating through a cloud of mist, illuminated the valley with that hazy light which is peculiar to this part of the South. The scene from the point I mention is one seldom found on this continent. The picture is a complete, a finished one, and all its many details can be taken in at one glance. In this respect it resembles many of the miniature views for which the lakes of Upper Italy are celebrated, and were a ruined castle transported to the summit of Monte Sano, the visitor could well imagine that he was looking at Eisenach from the old Wartburg, and not upon an American city, without history or poetic legend. Around Huntsville nature has built a vast amphitheatre of hills, which are picturesque, without being rugged; soft and shadowy, yet not monotonous. Beyond these, half concealed in mist, tower detached peaks of the Cumberland Range, and far in the distance the Tennessee River can be seen wending its crooked way. Deep in the valley, almost hidden by a mass of evergreen foliage, nestles the city. Here and there a tall church spire forces its way through the surrounding trees, and in the Court-house square busy men and women may be seen hastening from place to place. But no hum of labor, none of the bustle or confusion of trade is conveyed to the ear, and even the incoming train seems like a toy moved by some invisible hand. Descending by means of a smooth macadamized road, we again entered a thick wood, and, coming out of this, stopped by the side of a clear spring which dashed out from under a rock by the road-side. "This," said the Confederate Colonel, turning to me, "is the sportsman's spring, and if we don't drink here we won't catch any fish." I of course expected, upon receipt of this information, to see the party descending from the wagon to drink from the spring, but was exceedingly astonished when a huge glass bottle of Tennessee whisky was taken from one corner of the boat and passed around. The Colonel, before drinking, raised the bottle, and, shaking hands with the Union soldier, drank to the health of the United States.

A POOR WHITE MAN AT HOME.

Some three miles from the spring, and in the very loneliest part of the forest, we came to the cabin of a family belonging to the class known in the South as poor whites. Before the war these people were looked upon with contempt by the rich planters and slaveholders. By the negroes they were christened "poor white trash." Since then they have not improved their condition, still living in wild and remote places, and bringing up large families of children to be as ignorant and thriftless as they are themselves. How these people live, or where they come from, is often a mystery to their more prosperous neighbors. They settle on a small patch of land in some out-of-the-way place, and, raising just corn enough to sustain life, huddle together from year's end to year's end in a wretched cabin clumsily built of rough pine logs. Sometimes they come to the town or village nearest to them and sell a few quail or a 'possum. With the money procured in this way they buy a supply of the vilest whisky, and then return again to their secluded homes. They hold but little intercourse with the outside world, and a stranger has great difficulty in understanding their many outlandish expressions. One characteristic of this strange class of people I must not forget to mention. They are thoroughly honest. At all hours of the night or day a traveler may pass their huts without fear of detention or molestation, and I have met with a number of gentlemen who tell me that they have often been forced to spend the night in one of these mountain cabins, and in the morning have invariably found their valuables safe and untouched. The hut which I speak of above is situated some hundred feet from the road, and is almost concealed by the many trees with which it is surrounded. At my request, our wagon was drawn up in front of the cabin, and I had an opportunity of closely inspecting it. The walls were built of unhewn logs, the openings between them being filled up with what appeared to be dry mud. In the middle of the hut and facing the road, a low doorway was cut, and to the right of this, an opening not more than two feet square and half-filled with a piece of old cotton cloth, served as a window. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the structure contained only a single room. In one corner a tumble-down bed was placed, and near this, and running along the back wall of the cabin, was a long bench made of rough pine wood; a home-made table and two stools completed the furniture of the apartment. As I walked up to the cabin, a tall, thin man, with long, hemp-colored hair and bushy whiskers, came to the door. He was dressed in a torn coat and trowsers of a species of cheap cotton cloth. He had no shoes or stockings on his feet, and his head was bare. As I approached him, he looked at me very closely, and, to open conversation, I said, "Good morning, Sir." "Mornin'," was his reply. "You have built your house in a very lonely place." "Yes," was his only answer. "How long have you lived here?" I asked. "Not long; I reckon," said he. I was just beginning to despair of obtaining any information from the strange being, when Mr. Reed came over from the wagon with a whisky bottle in his hand, and giving it to the man said, "Take a drink, old boy." The bottle was received without a word; the man placed it to his lips, and, after drinking about half a pint, handed it back, saying, "'Taint strong; too much water, I reckon." He seemed to look more kindly upon our party after he drank the whisky, however, and coming away from the door-way I was able to see every part of the room. It was occupied by a pale, careworn-looking woman, and four ragged children. As I looked in the woman stared at me in a half idiotic sort of way, but said nothing. The children never noticed my presence in any way. I tried to talk to the man already referred to, and asked him many questions regarding his mode of life, and what he did to support his family. To all my questions he returned short and irrelevant answers, and I was obliged to leave the hut not much wiser than I came. Subsequently I was informed that the poor whites can seldom be induced to talk about themselves or how they live.

A LAKE TROUT-HUNT.

Leaving the hut just described, we continued to penetrate deeper and deeper into the forest, and after an hour's quick drive came out upon the banks of a large sheet of beautifully clear water. Here the wagon halted and I was told that we had arrived at our destination. The flat-bottomed boat was quickly placed in the water, and the boxes, guns, and baskets conveyed to a grassy clearing which overlooked the lake. After this had been done a large net was taken from the wagon and brought down to the water's edge. A stake was then driven firmly into the ground and one end of the seine attached to it, while the other portion of the net was placed in the boat. This was pushed off from the shore and paddled slowly out into the middle of the lake, the net being allowed to run over the stern. During this operation I was able to fully examine the seine. It is peculiar to the mountains of Alabama, and on that account merits description. To a stout rope, upon which cork floats are secured, three net cloths of fine twisted cord are fastened. They are also tied to a second sink or lead line, which falls five feet deep into the water, the cork line, of course, floating on top. The meshes of the middle or inner net are not more than an inch and a half apart: those of the two outer nets, on the contrary, are separated by fully five or six inches. The net is sixty yards long, and the end carried out in a boat was fastened, as was that on the bank, by a stake driven into the bottom of the lake. When the lake end, as it is called, was made fast, all that I could see of the net was the cork line, which, as I have before stated, floats above the water, the rest of it being drawn down into the lake by the lead line. After the seine was successfully set, the Confederate Colonel and Union Captain, who had attended to its arrangement, rowed their boat to the shore, and then, with a great show of ceremony, another long drink was taken out of the whisky bottle. Hunting and fishing parties in North Alabama, by the way, never fail to provide themselves with an inexhaustible supply of very strong whisky. While the net was being set Mr. Reed and the rest of the party had built a huge fire of oak logs, and spread out blankets and pillows near it. A large pot was filled with coffee and water and hung over the flame. A dozen loaves of bread were placed in readiness, as was also a traveling box, which was evidently prepared for the purpose, and contained knives and forks, plates, a large quantity of butter, and pepper and salt. When all these arrangements had been made three of the party took their guns and went off into the woods. In the mean time the Colonel and Mr. Reed had paddled out into the lake, and with long poles beat the surface of the water in every direction. They told me that this was done to frighten the fish and cause them to run against the net. They continued to shout and beat around with their poles for nearly an hour, all the time coming nearer and nearer to the net. While they were doing this, I, standing on the bank, noticed that the cork line was very often jerked under water in different places. It soon reappeared again, however, and then all would remain still for some moments. All this time I could see no sign of the much talked of fish, and as the huntsmen had not yet returned, I was beginning to conclude that we would have to content ourselves with a dinner of bread and butter, when the Colonel called out to me to watch them draw the seine. At the same moment the boat was brought close up to the cork line and the net was with evident difficulty drawn out of the water. What was my astonishment to see half a dozen large fish hanging to it. Frightened by the shouting and the beating of the water, they had darted against the outer seine, forcing themselves through its larger meshes. Then, coming in contact with the inner net, their gills became fastened in it, and the more they struggled the more they became entangled in the light strings of the outer seine. The fishermen drew the net in several places securing no less than twenty-eight fine fish. None of them weighed less than a pound. Here they are called lake trout. In the North the same fish are known as black bass. Just as the boat was rowed to the shore the hunters came into camp bringing a long string of squirrels. These were quickly skinned and placed in a frying-pan over a small fire lighted for the purpose. The fish were excellently cooked in the following very peculiar way. After being thoroughly cleaned and washed in the lake they were wrapped in sheets of thick brown paper, then covered with a strong coating of soft yellow mud prepared for the purpose, and afterward placed on a bed of red-hot coals. Over them burning wood from the log fire was raked, and in fifteen minutes they were taken out done to a turn. The dry mud was easily removed, and the fish were found unbroken, but thoroughly baked in every part. Sitting around in a row on the blankets our party ate the meal that had been thus prepared, and, washing every mouthful down with a draught of the strong whisky, became exceedingly talkative.

A NIGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH ALABAMA.

While we were still eating the sun went down, and several large pine torches were lighted. As soon as this was done the party gathered more closely around the fire, and the Confederate Colonel and Union Captain entertained us with glowing accounts of what had been done by their particular regiments during the war. At length, overcome by the heat of the fire or the whisky, they covered themselves up with the same blankets, and muttering something about "United we can just whip this whole world," they fell fast asleep in each other's arms. After looking at them intently for a few moments one of the planters said, "If there were more soldiers and fewer politicians placed in power after the war we would have heard nothing about Kuklux outrages and had no New-Orleans riots. The soldiers laid down all bitter feelings with their arms, but politicians, for their own purposes, have kept alive sectional hate." After supper a large coal-oil torch was placed in the bow of the boat and two of the party went out on the lake to beat the water and draw the nets. Coming back they reported that a large hole had been broken in the seine, and one of them said he had seen old Dick Jamar's spirit swimming through it. This somewhat remarkable statement was explained to me as follows: For many years Mr. Dick Jamar, a well-known citizen of North Alabama, had been in the habit of coming to the lake to fish. He was passionately fond of the sport, and often spent weeks alone on the banks of the lake. About a year ago he died, and since then an immense buffalo fish had made its appearance in the lake, and had thus far escaped capture, breaking every net that had been set for it. The superstitious negroes of the neighborhood had become alarmed at this, and now refused to go near the lake at night, declaring that "old massa Dick's spirit had done gone into the buffalo fish." Shortly after this legend of the lake had been related, I covered myself up in the blankets that were given me, and fell fast asleep. At intervals during the night, different members of our little company went out on the lake in the boat and drew the nets, placing the fish in an immense cotton basket, which was fastened to a stunted tree that grew in the water near the shore. In the morning, after breakfast, this basket was emptied, and the fish divided up into seven lots, each member of the party, and the negro who drove our wagon, receiving an equal share. In the afternoon we returned to Huntsville, having secured 280 pounds of fish.

H. C.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER—THE SLOWNESS OF ITS GROWTH—THE TIME TO BEGIN THE WORK.

As is always the case when Mr. Beecher speaks, the audience-room of Plymouth Church was crowded in every part yesterday morning. Mr. Beecher's subject was the development of Christian character, and the reasons why it is so slow. He took his text from the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses of the fifth chapter of Galatians: "Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth? This persuasion cometh not of Him that calleth you. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." The development of Christian character, Mr. Beecher remarked in beginning, started well, and then received a check and fell back, though there was no reason why it should be so. He did not wish to say that Christianity had not developed, and was not still developing, but yet, when, instead of looking at books and theories, you look at people for your ideas and thoughts, you will be compelled to admit that it is a pertinent question why the development of Christian character is so slow a process. How common it is to hear it said that a man's being a church member raises no presumption of his honesty, and that church members are just as proud and selfish and avaricious as anybody else. These and similar expressions must be taken with some degree of allowance; and yet who ever would look into his own consciousness, and would try it by the standard of the Gospel, would, the speaker thought, agree with him in saying that the style of Christian life is not what there was a right to expect it to be. Men do not live on as high a plane as they ought, and honest Christians find themselves asking themselves why they are not happier, why they do not love to pray, and why the yoke they carry grows heavier instead of lighter, as it was promised that it should. There is a personal consciousness among Christians that the work has not developed as it would seem that it ought. Why is this so? The first reason is that the work of ripening the Christian character is a work of training, and is never accomplished with miraculous suddenness. It is true that some persons think that "getting religion" is the work of a moment. The reason is that the men who talk about religion are emotive men, and when they talk about religion they give out their own experiences. But their experiences are entirely personal, and so they do not make the best teachers. And so also, in the meetings, where experiences are detailed, and which have more influence than any books, the speakers put forth the wonderful joys and sorrows and deliverances they have experienced as religion. But that is not a good account of religion, any more than an account of the feverish joy with which a schoolboy on the last day of school looks forward to vacation is a fair sample of the school-boy's life. What is wanted is something that shall give a good account of religion at its average, and thus considered religion is not a lightning sweep that clears the ground of all rubbish and prepares it for the reception of the good seed. The beginning may be of this description, but the development of a Christian character is a gradual unfolding. It is equivalent to a higher kind of education, and, just like education, it goes on slowly. A transplanted tree does not go right on growing. It must first form new roots. And so a man cannot turn suddenly from old to new habits. And, in the second place, the work, being one of education, is in itself intrinsically a most difficult one, and must go on slowly. The steps along any line of development are slow, and this is true especially in the higher grades of advancement. A child learning to write advances slowly, but he makes more rapid progress than one who is attempting to put his thoughts into words. It is a great deal harder to do delicate work than rough work; and so, when people look at a drunkard who has become a sober man, or at a prize-fighter who has retired to private life, and say that is evidence of great religious development, they make a great mistake. It is only the lowest form of religion. But the change attracts attention, and when you go up to a higher plane the changes are not so noticeable, though no less real. It is not the rough work of reforming from the grossest sins that most of us are called upon to do, and so, as the work is the more delicate, the process of spiritual reconstruction is the more difficult, and, therefore, slow. A third reason why Christians develop their character slowly is that they are called to this inward growth in Christ concurrently with the conduct of external affairs. It would be thought very difficult to teach a sailor seamanship while at sea on a raft, or a soldier the art of war on a battle-field, but that is the way men have to learn the lesson of life. They are thrust unfledged into the heat of conflict with the world, and they have to learn to be Christians while taking care of their families, while doing their duty as citizens, and while attending to a thousand other things which cannot be shirked. Thus their attention is distracted and they make slow progress. You might just as well listen for the chirping of a sparrow or a linnet in a thunder-storm as to expect to hear the sweeter and gentler tones of the human soul in the midst of the conflict of the lower passions. Now, a great many people think of these things, and say that religion is such a difficult thing to get that they might as well give up the struggle. That is the voice of the flesh man, but the spirit man is the real man, and it is no more difficult to develop morally than to develop physically. And if the process is a difficult one that is not a reason why it should be given up, but only why it should be begun earlier and prosecuted the more diligently. Begin to be a Christian early and grow into Christ. And if you have neglected it until late, begin right where you are, for it will get later every minute. Now is the day of grace, and every day's delay only makes your task the harder.

A LETTER FROM MRS. GEN. SHERMAN.

The Jesuit division of the Catholic Church have recently erected an edifice in Augusta, Ga., and, for the purpose of paying it out of debt, the congregation are now holding a fair at the Masonic Hall. Among the contributions to it are some very handsome donations from Mrs. Gen. Sherman, who sent the following letter, which is printed by Southern papers:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1874.

Mrs. J. A. Brenner:

DEAR MADAM: Your letter of the 21st inst., having been addressed to Washington and forwarded to this place, did not reach me until yesterday. I fear my little offering will get to you very late, but I hope not too late. This is Sunday, and I will send to the express office to-morrow three little packages containing some articles for your table at the fair to be held for the benefit of the Jesuits' Church. I have marked them, as you requested, C. O. D., and directed them to "Mr. J. A. Brenner, Superintendent Telegraph Office, Augusta, Ga." One box contains a soup-ladle in a handsome case; one little box contains a very small devotional picture on stone, set in gilt shrine, and the other box contains a few little things that I was able to get up, a set of bog-wood jewelry that my daughter brought from Ireland in 1873, also a pair of beads which she held in her hand while our Holy Father, Pius IX., blessed them with many others she had; also some scapulars, which I lately got at the Sisters' in St. Peter's Parish, in New-York; a little pair of mats which a sweet little girl has just made for me, and a curious sort of chain that was given to me some time ago, and which the donor would like to see put to such good use. I wish I had more and better things to send, and I am truly sorry that I cannot make a donation of money, but I am compelled to extraordinary economy just now on account of my recent heavy expenses in my daughter's wedding and our removal here. I would be glad to hear the result of your fair, and whether my little offerings get to you in time and bring in anything.

Wishing you the greatest success, and hoping to aid you more the next time, if you will write to me, I am very truly yours,

ELLEN EWING SHERMAN.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

DIFFICULTIES OF CONGRESS IN CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

Congress meets no more troublesome and perplexing questions than those which arise out of the unhappy condition of political affairs in Arkansas. There are two methods of dealing with them. One way is to shirk the responsibility of investigation even, and to drift along in the general and indefinite hope of Micawber, that "something may turn up" which will remove the need of interference either with Arkansas or the knotty problems which it has presented. This is the lazy method of "putting off till to-morrow everything which need not be done to-day." The other course before Congress is to grapple with the subject, determined to know all the facts, and to take action in accordance with law and justice and sound public policy.

The first method will certainly end with non-interference. The second may have the same result; but there is this difference: In the first case Congress would drift into inaction, because it knew not what ought to be done; in the second case it would adopt non-interference as a policy deliberately formed, which would then have all the force and influence of affirmative action. It is not difficult to see that non-interference, as the product of indifference, of indisposition to confront squarely the difficulties of the situation, or of fear of the roll-call, will exert a very different influence not only in Arkansas but throughout the South, from that which would follow a policy intelligently and definitely determined, of leaving the people of the State to work out through strife and suffering their own political destiny. Will Congress hear, examine, deliberate, decide? or will it thrust away, and thus relieve itself even of the labor of thought and consideration? It would seem plain enough which course ought to be taken, but which will be actually pursued it is yet too early in the session to know. I think the disposition of a majority is at present against even a consideration of the subject. The committee which has Arkansas' affairs especially in charge, has taken a large mass of testimony, and will now hear the arguments of the lawyers on both sides. The committee will make a report, and then the House, and afterward the Senate, will have to meet or avoid the issues.

The first point to decide is whether the claims of the rival political factions can be tried and settled by the courts in regular process. If the judicial branch of the Government has jurisdiction of the case, if it can be brought up to the Supreme Court, then Congress will, no doubt, gain universal approval by a refusal to legislate in favor of either party. In Massachusetts or New-York a dispute about the validity of a constitutional change or amendment would be referred to the highest State court, whose decision would be irrevocable. Moreover, it would be accepted in good faith by all the parties whose interests were affected by it. But in Arkansas the party which changed the Constitution took pains at the same time to make a Governor, a Legislature, and a court. So there is not only a dispute over the Constitution and the Governorship, but over the tribunals which, in other States, would peaceably decide the rival claims. There are two courts claiming the right to pass upon the validity of the Constitution last adopted, and no hope of settlement is afforded, therefore, by the judiciary of the State.

But one possible chance of obtaining action in the courts remains. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States can take jurisdiction of the case is a question which is raised, and which will be fully discussed, though little has yet been said concerning it. I alluded to this suggestion in a recent dispatch, and I call attention to it again not to discuss it, but because of its importance in influencing the action of Congress. Usually questions pertaining to a State Constitution can get no further than the State courts. But the Constitution of Arkansas, and all the reconstructed States, as well as some of the States which have been erected from Territories, exists in conformity to and under provisions of United States statute laws. The reconstruction laws compelled certain provisions to be inserted in the Constitutions of the States which had been in rebellion, as a condition to representation in Congress. There was the prohibition of slavery, for instance, that those Constitutions must, under law of Congress, contain. Evidently one of those States could not adopt a Constitution one year for obtaining representation in Congress, and then the next year, when this purpose was gained, amend the Constitution so as to strike out the very provision which Congress had decided and which the States had agreed should be inserted, without at least violating good faith, if not law. But, in any event, are not the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, framed and adopted under positive provisions of law of Congress, reviewable by the Supreme Court, in order that it may be discovered whether the statute has been complied with?

If it should be held that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction, and if any way should be discovered by which the validity of the new Constitution of Arkansas and the legality of the Garland Government can be there tested, then Congress and the President may well decline to interfere. If the Garland Government can be brought before the Supreme Court, it must be under some of the provisions of the Reconstruction laws, and, perhaps, as an incident, the Reconstruction laws themselves would have to be tested by the touchstone of the Constitution. But if it is found that the courts will be unable to settle the Arkansas disputes, Congress will have a much broader and more complicated question before it, for the whole Southern policy will be unfolded. On this subject there is, it is needless to say, the greatest variety of opinions.

Some of the best men in Congress are becoming convinced that the policy of non-interference must be adopted and firmly adhered to. They would say to Arkansas, "You must settle your own quarrels. We should like to see you prosperous. We should like your people to be well governed, by authorities selected fairly by a majority of your voters; to be engaged in enterprises, gaining wealth, establishing schools; in short to make you an equal and honored member of the community of peaceful States. But if you prefer to make political intrigues and strife a business, to quarrel about courts, legislatures, and Governors, why, then, fight it out. Only you must not resort to violence. You must not deprive the negro of his political or civil rights. If you do, the Federal power will be invoked, so far as may be necessary, to maintain order and execute Federal laws. If you have a Constitution you don't like, you must change it in your own way when you can. You must endure your present Governor till you can get another without an act of Congress or a bloody affray. Perhaps after a while you will learn to submit to the government of the majority, as decided in a fair election."

The solution of the Arkansas difficulty belongs to the Republican Party. It is no longer, however, considered in a partisan spirit, except by a few. There is no leader whom Republicans will follow. There is no driver to crack the party whip, as Thad Stevens used to do in the House, as even Ben Butler did for one or two years, and as Mr. Sumner did in the Senate. It is not five years since we used to look with wonder from the gallery to see a Senator dispute the imperial and imperious party domination of Charles Sumner. But now there is no one to say what is Republican doctrine, or how Republicans must vote. The Democrats are claiming that they alone can pacify the Southern States. Meantime the doubt as to whether the reconstruction policy has not proved a failure is often heard from those who ardently supported it not long ago, and the sentiment is growing—or, perhaps, it is a fear rather than a sentiment—that Congress will at last have to go back to the beginning, and do over again the work of political rehabilitation in Arkansas, Louisiana, and, possibly, Mississippi.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, comprising portions of his Diary from 1795 to 1848. Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. 8vo, vol. I., pp. 551; vol. II., 562. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

These handsome volumes are the first two of a series which will form an invaluable contribution to the political history of the United States. In our foreign relations and in our domestic affairs no one man took so important a part for so long a time as John Quincy Adams. Entering public life almost as soon as he could write himself a man, after a boyhood which was almost as much a mere training for such duties as that of the younger Pitt was, he continued in it nearly until his death, and for more than half a century he figured in the eyes of his countrymen, and even of Europe, as an important public personage. The son of a President of the United States, himself a Senator of the United States, four times Minister to foreign courts, President, and finally, after his retirement from the highest position in his country, Member of Congress for almost the remainder of his life, he fills a place in our political history which is quite unique, and which yet, distinguished as it is, derives some reflected lustre from his having been the father of the eminent statesman and diplomatist whose name appears upon these volumes as their editor. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has not overrated his responsibility as the custodian of the manuscripts of his father and his grandfather, although he may, not unnaturally, overestimate their historical value as a whole; and, unless they were to pass into the keeping of the nation, we can hardly think of any better mode of securing their essential preservation and of making them accessible to historical students than that which he has adopted. As mere memoirs of John Quincy Adams they have not a very great or a very general interest; for, notwithstanding the eminence of their subject, his life lacked those incidents and his character those traits which appeal to the sympathies of mankind. He did nothing, he suffered nothing, he was nothing that commanded general admiration or touched the general heart. He had, both as he showed himself to others in public life and as he shows himself to himself in this diary, the keen, cold, and somewhat narrow New-England nature, capable of great sacrifice to duty, capable even of enthusiasm upon certain subjects, but limited, restrained, egotistical, self-conscious. The very fact that he kept a diary "almost continuously for sixty-five years," as his editor informs us, is in itself evidence that he had not one of those large, strong natures which accompany, or which rather are, true greatness. We believe that there is no instance on record in which a man who has risen even to the second, or indeed to the third, rank as statesman, soldier, divine, poet, man of letters, orator, artist, or scientific man, has given himself to the writing down, day by day, of his observations upon himself and those around him for any long time together, still less for the greater part of his active life. Diary writing is the smallest, and, except for the facts which it may record, the least estimable, kind of literary labor; and the very existence of a diary faithfully and copiously written out for nearly sixty-five years would seem to be in itself evidence that the writer, however able, however observant, and however industrious, was not a man born for remarkable achievements in any department of human endeavor. And what a thing to have by one! the record of the daily impressions made upon one's self by one's self, one's friends, and all those with whom one is brought in contact. How full of false judgments, of untruths, and of half truths not less misleading, must such a record be! Who would not shudder at the thought of being obliged to read over such a story of his life-experience? Yet such a record may be an invaluable mine of information as to important events and individuals; and it is for this reason that the diary which forms the bulk of these memoirs is of such great worth as a part of our political annals. It is as an authoritative source of information to historical students, as what the French call *memoires pour servir*, rather than memoirs of Mr. Adams, that these volumes will be prized.

With all his ability, with all his integrity, with all his boldness, there seems to have been a decided turn toward what we must call priggishness in Mr. Adams' nature. This manifested itself very early, and continued to manifest itself all through his life. It appears in the youthful, intellectual, finely-bred face which is shown in the portrait a photograph of which is prefixed to the first of these volumes. It is the portrait of a gentleman, of an elegant man, of, one would say, a man of honor; and yet, withal, there is in it a very decided expression of the quality that we have mentioned. It is neither strong and self-asserting nor sensitive and sympathetic, but somewhat hard, self-conscious, and with the capability of a ready sneer. And we have hardly turned a page before we find a self-drawn portrait of the boy who was father of the man. The elder Adams—perhaps we should say now the eldest Adams—had given the younger a blank-book in which to preserve copies of all his letters; whereupon the young gentleman, ætat. eleven, writes to his mamma: "Although I shall have the mortification, a few years hence, to read a great deal of my childish nonsense, yet I shall have the pleasure and advantage of remarking the several steps by which I shall have advanced in taste, judgment, and knowledge." He goes on to confess that he cannot hope that his book will contain anything of value in science, literature, art, wisdom, or wit, but, he adds, "it may serve to perpetuate many observations that I may make, and may hereafter help me to recollect both persons and things that would otherways escape my memory." Now, whether this was thoroughly genuine, or assumed for the benefit of mamma, what a dreadful young prig it must have been that wrote it at eleven years of age! And when he was in France, and but seventeen years old, he writes of his pleasure at the arrival of "a kind and tender mother, and of a sister *who fulfills my most sanguine expectations.*" What a consciousness is here revealed of the gratification it should have been to that sister to know that she fulfilled those sanguine expectations. He records, in 1809, his leaving home for the mission to Russia in this stupendous fashion: "At noon this day I left my house, at the corner of Boylston and Nassau streets, in Boston, accompanied by my wife, my youngest child, Charles Francis, my wife's sister, Catherine Johnson, my nephew and private Secretary, William Steuben Smith, Martha Godfrey, who attends my wife as her chamber-maid, and a black servant named Nelson, to embark on a voyage to Russia charged with a commission as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to that Court." The particular mention that he left his house, and that the house which Mr. John Quincy Adams left was "at the corner of Boylston and Nassau streets," that a certain woman attended his wife as her chamber-maid, that "he went to embark on a voyage, and that he was charged with a commission, are exquisite examples of the extravagance of prim self-consciousness. Writing afterward of the associations called up by the place where he fell in love, he says: "It was here that the social passion first disclosed itself, with all its impetuosity, in my breast;" and reflecting afterward again upon the consequences of that disclosure of the social passion, he calls his married life "this relation to society." It would seem as if such a strange way of considering the ordinary events of human life went a little with the blood. For the editor himself writes that at a certain time Mr. Adams' design was "to proceed to London, there to fulfill the matrimonial engagement that he had entered with Miss Johnson." This is what ordinary mortals would call marrying Miss Johnson, and it would have much better become the writer of such an awful setting forth of that simple fact if (such formal phraseology being assumed necessary) he had complied with the requirements of the English language, and written "the matrimonial engagement that he had entered *into* with Miss Johnson." High contracting parties enter into engagements with each other. This consciousness of being, or rather this endeavor to seem to himself, something more or other than an ordinary mortal—a simple gentleman that loved his friend and did his duty—mars the whole of this diary. It appears in the reflections, the self-examinations, the good resolutions, and even the self-humiliations and the aspirations which are found not unfrequently in its pages. These, from their lack of intrinsic interest, might well have been omitted by the editor in his performance of his delicate task, unless indeed we must assume that without them the portrait of the subject of the memoir would have been imperfect.

And here we must remark that the editor's work, however great it may have been, (and it must have been very considerable in the mere going over the manuscript, preparing it for the press, deciding upon passages to be omitted, &c.,) makes very little show. There is not much in the way of annotation and explanation. In particular it would have been well to furnish the student of our political history with information as to the men and the affairs with which Mr. Adams had to grapple during his Senatorship, which began seventy-one years ago and continued eight years. The Congressional events of that period are too remote for memory, and not remote enough, or, (to speak frankly,) most of them, important enough, for history; and, unless to a contemporary, this record of the fate of bills, of daily debates, and of conferences in committee could not have a vitality which would give it interest without some explanation of the affairs under consideration, and some account of the men who had them in hand. This, indeed, is the one great deficiency of this bulky work, considered in any other light than as a sort of collection of State papers. It presents us with a record of certain public affairs and public men, as they appeared to Mr. Adams, and of Mr. Adams as he appeared to himself in relation to them. But it is singularly lacking, for such a voluminous diary, in vivid portraits of the author's contemporaries and in anecdote; and in the affairs which are the occasion of its having been written, there is rarely anything, except the great events already embodied in history, which rises above contemporary interest. We do get a glimpse of Aaron Burr leaving the Presidency of the Senate, under circumstances that would have disconcerted most men, with the blood of Hamilton yet upon his hands, and yet with all his characteristic self-possession and grace, making a farewell speech which riveted the attention and commanded the admiration of the whole Senate—a speech "delivered," the diarist tells us, "with great dignity and firmness of manner, but without any apparent emotion of sensibility." But this is almost the only contemporary picture which these two great volumes of private record of individual observation present to us. The writer's attention was too much concentrated upon himself to be much impressed with the individuality of others. We get information enough of how other men behaved toward him, and from what motives, according to his suspicions; also of his behavior to them, and what, according to his supposition, were the motives of his own action. But in all this posterity is not very much interested. His prejudices are strong, as is his disposition to carping. He remarks of Mr. Jefferson, certainly a pure and a truthful man, whatever may have been the worth of his political principles, that he "tells large stories;" and again that "you never can be an hour in this man's company without something of the marvelous, like these stories." This will do Mr. Adams' memory more harm than it will do to Mr. Jefferson's.

Of another kind is a revelation which somewhat conflicts with our notions of the political purity of the fathers of the Republic. He tells us, under the date of Oct. 21, 1803, that "Mr. Otis is much alarmed at the prospect of being removed from his office. It has been signified him to-day that in order to retain it he must have all the printing done by Duane. His compliance may preserve him one session longer." Now, this Duane was the editor of the *Aurora*, a newspaper printed at Philadelphia, (until three years before the seat of Government,) and which was a strong supporter of the ruling party. It is, however, but just to say that this is almost the only hint of jobbery, either on the side of public men or of the press, that we get a hint of throughout these volumes. Possibly this deficiency may be but a part of the diarist's neglect of the political gossip and scandal of his time, except in so far as it affected himself directly; but it is safe, as well as pleasant, to assume that it is negative testimony to the purity of the men who had been tried in the troubles out of which came our nationality.

These volumes include the diary during the missions to Holland, to Great Britain, to Prussia, and to Russia. They do not, however, add anything of much importance to our knowledge of political events and prominent persons in those countries at the time of the diarist's residence in them. What they do give us is little more than the writer's very precisely expressed observation of what passed before him, and largely of what concerned himself. Nor does he spend much time upon the common, unofficial people of the countries that he visits. Here are no vivid sketches of manners and customs; no attempt at making them. Hardly a person is mentioned with whom Mr. Adams had not some official or personal relations, and of them we are told little that is really descriptive or appreciative. The most valuable part of the "Memoirs" in these volumes is the account of the mission to Russia, as to which there has been little thus far accessible to the political student. And while Mr. Adams was at St. Petersburg Napoleon made that mad attempt against Russia which cost him his throne and his liberty. But even as to his own mission and the French invasion, we cannot but remark a dryness and dullness and lack of vivid, significant detail, accompanied with a formality and minuteness of statement with regard to insignificant matters. We learn much of Mr. Adams' studies, his self-examination, and his good resolutions, and something of his studies which appear to have been constant and well directed, and which give him occasion for some criticism, intelligent enough, but singularly narrow in reach and prim and formal in expression. But the following revelation as to Napoleon is interesting: Mr. Adams was talking with Count Romanzoff, and a portrait of Napoleon gave the former occasion to express his aspiration "that it were possible the *will* of peace and tranquillity could be inspired into his heart; the world might then be allowed to enjoy a little peace." But the Count shook his head and said, "No, it is impossible. Tranquillity is not in his nature. He once told me so himself. I was speaking to him about Spain and Portugal, and he said to me, '*I must always be going.* After that where could I go but to Spain? I went to Spain because I could go nowhere else.' And this," added the Count, "was all he had to say in justification of having gone into Spain and Portugal."

We learn little in regard to the peculiarities of the Russian court, although the diarist is so particular upon one point as to record every time that he met the Emperor, (Alexander,) and what was the imperial language on the occasion, if it were merely to remark that it was a fine day. It is interesting, however, to be able to gather from all that we read that the manners of the imperial family were very simple, and quite free from an exhibition of any consciousness of their rank. The Emperor evidently walked about St. Petersburg and its environs all alone, at all times, just as any other gentleman might go out for fresh air and exercise. Mr. Adams met him on the road, on bridges, here, there, and elsewhere, and his Majesty always stopped to have a chat with the American Minister, usually beginning about the weather. This he was able to do, because he was really a monarch. It was not necessary for *him* to surround himself with a bristling etiquette to keep away those who might otherwise rub a little lustre from his royalty. On one occasion Mr. Adams met the Emperor walking near the canal. His Majesty came up cordially exclaiming, "Monsieur Adams, ily a cent ans que je ne vous ai vu." Then, after some meteorological observations, he asked whether Mr. Adams intended to take a house for the Summer. "I said no," writes the diarist, "that I had for some time had such an intention, but that I had given it up. 'And why so?' said he. I was hesitating upon an answer, when he relieved me from embarrassment by saying, 'Peut-être sont-ce des considérations de finance.' As he said it in perfect good-humor, and with a smile, I replied in the same manner. 'Mais, Sire, elles y sont pour une bonne part.' 'Fort bien,' said he, 'vous avez raison. Il faut toujours, proportionner la dépense a la recette! A maxim worthy of an Emperor, though few Emperors practice upon it." How that last reflection smacks of the man, and his country, and his time! The hearty good-nature and simplicity of the Emperor are charming.

We have not been able to present these volumes to our readers as having an interest equal in degree to the reputation of their subject and chief author. They are, however, of great value for reference by the historical investigator, and we shall doubtless find in the coming volumes matter not less important and appealing more to general sympathy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The New Hyperion. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Independent Youths' Speller. New-York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Circassian Boy. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

F. Grant & Co. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Geometry and Faith. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Winter Homes for Invalids. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Dr. Ox's Experiments. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

Selected Readings in Prose and Poetry. New-York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

Malcolm. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

One Woman's Two Lovers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Science of Sensibility. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Book of Job. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Dress Reform. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A History of the So-called Christopher Columbus. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

DEATH ON A COOLIE SHIP.

THE PASSENGERS STRICKEN WITH CHOLERA AT SEA—FIFTY-TWO FATAL CASES—ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

A startling story of the ravages of a terrible cholera epidemic on board a ship while in mid-ocean is related by the officers of the ship Forfarshire, of London, from Calcutta to this port, via Demerara, and now lying at the Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, pending the discharge of her cargo. The Forfarshire, according to the statements of Capt. Jones, her commander, sailed from Calcutta on the 18th of August last, having on board 510 coolies bound for Demerara, to fulfill an engagement of five years on the sugar plantations there, at one rupee (or twenty-five cents) per day for their labor. Many of them were in good physical condition on boarding the ship, but others, in the opinion of Capt. Jones, had suffered severely from the recent famine in their native land. Their quarters, which were between decks, had been arranged before the start under Government inspection, and were as well ventilated as it was possible to make them under the circumstances. In lieu of berths an elevated platform had been erected for their sleeping accommodations, the majority of them preferring to lie about promiscuously upon the bare boards rather than in the regulated berths. The rations, assorted and placed on board for their consumption during the voyage, consisted of rice, flour, preserved mutton, salt beef, curry powder, tea, onions, &c. These the Coolies cooked among themselves, aided with facilities from the galley. The sanitary condition of the ship is reported as having been perfect in every particular throughout the voyage, and that of the crew and passengers no worse; but it would seem that the germs of the terrible malady which subsequently caused so much suffering and death were evidently brought on board at Calcutta. The disease broke out on the second day after sailing, the first victim being a woman. The doctor and his assistant, the apothecary, both experienced medical men, at once exerted themselves to the utmost extent of their ability to stay the progress of the disease, but their efforts proved of little or no avail, beyond the administering of a few comforts to the stricken men and women, and isolating them from the coolies who were apparently in good health. When ten days out, as many as forty were suffering from the cholera, including the third mate and the apothecary, who, however, narrowly escaped with their lives. The average time of sickness was from three to four hours, and in less than five days after the breaking out of the malady thirty deaths had occurred, the engineer employed on board to distill water being one of the number. The food and drink prescribed for the sick, who were established in a hospital on the upper deck, was condensed milk, port wine, brandy, and essence of beef. The Captain asserts that he himself went freely among the sick, cheering them as best he could, but he generally found them in a state of utter hopelessness, brought on by the awful suffering which they were enduring. The burial of the dead was necessarily hurried, under the circumstances, and was effected by first wrapping the bodies up in blankets, or sail cloth, with a quantity of sand to sink them, and dropping them unceremoniously from the side of the ship. No sooner had the epidemic begun to decrease and the survivors to recover from the demoralization which its ravages had produced on their minds, than a scarcely less fearful scourge visited the ship in the shape of measles. The first cases that manifested themselves were those of Capt. Jones' two children, from whom it spread to many of the coolie children. But this disease, although threatening at first, proved not nearly as fatal as the cholera. The following is given as the recapitulated loss of coolies from both diseases: From cholera, 12 women, 13 men, and 22 children; from measles, 5 children. Total number of deaths, 52. Upon the arrival of the Forfarshire at Demerara an investigation was held by the British emigration agent, who took the sworn deposition of the Captain, the doctor, and some of the officers and coolies. The Demerara officials at the conclusion of the investigation sent all the coolies to the hospital to recruit.

A day after the arrival of the Forfarshire, the ship Artist, which had sailed from Calcutta one week in advance of her with 511 coolies, arrived in the harbor of Demerara with all safe on board, excepting one old man, who had died during the voyage. The Artist also proceeded to New-York, and was yesterday lying off the Battery waiting to be towed to her dock. The Forfarshire was put into quarantine and thoroughly disinfected at Demerara before resuming her voyage to this port.

TENNESSEE.

The official vote of Tennessee for Governor at the election Nov. 3 is as follows:

Porter, Democrat	103,061
Maynard, Republican	55,892
Democratic majority	47,169

Two years ago the Democratic Governor had 13,000 majority. Even East Tennessee, with an almost exclusively white population, heretofore largely Republican, went Democratic. Ex-President Andrew Johnson is confident he will be elected United States Senator in place of Brownlow, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. It is conceded that the race will be between him and Gov. Brown.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

REV. JOHN J. BROUNER'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1826—ITS FOUNDERS, AND THEIR EARLY STRUGGLES—PASTORATE OF REV. JACOB H. BROUNER—THE NEW CHURCH TO BE ERECTED IN THE NINTH WARD—FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The North Baptist Church, Christopher street, was founded nearly fifty years ago, in fact so near to that period that the first week of July 1876, will witness its semi-centennial. Its first meeting was held on the second of the month in question, in the year 1826. The scene of the gathering was a small school-house in Amos (now West Tenth) street, between Hudson and Bleecker, or Herring street, as it was then called. This building was occupied by Messrs. Flint & Kidder. A congregation numbering about fifty responded to the invitation, and manifested much interest in the enterprise. The services were conducted by Rev. Peter Relyea and James H. Townsend. The last-named gentleman, who is still living, has been the Treasurer of the society since its organization, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school for fully forty years. During the whole of this latter period he has been absent from his post but twice, in a total of over 2,000 Sabbaths. He has also held the position of Trustee of the church since 1830. The series of services thus inaugurated was continued for a period of some six months before the formal church organization was effected. Mr. Smalley acted as Superintendent for the first two months, and Rev. J. W. Gibbs for the remainder of the time. The church was constituted Jan. 10, 1827, the services for the occasion being held in the edifice of the Dutch Reformed Church. Twelve members signed the articles of belief, of which number but two, J. H. Townsend and Euphemia Wilson, survive. The names of the entire number were as follows: John W. Gibbs, William Wilson, Martin Dubois, James H. Townsend, Martha Wilson, Elizabeth Eldridge, Rachel Dubois, Hannah Bose, Elizabeth Gibbs, Patsey Wilson, Euphemia Wilson, and Elizabeth Ackerman. On the 7th of the month William Wilson and Martin Dubois were elected Deacons, and J. H. Townsend, Church Clerk. In May, 1827, the congregation removed to the "Watch-house," at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, a larger and more commodious building, where they found ample room for their increased congregation. Rev. Mr. Gibbs continued in the pastoral office until 1828. In April of that year Rev. Jacob H. Brouner, formerly of Sing Sing, was called to the pulpit as a temporary supply. His preaching proved acceptable to the congregation, and in July following a unanimous call was made out in his favor. This was accepted, and for over twenty years from that time Mr. Brouner discharged the duties of his office to the universal satisfaction of his people. Rarely has a pastor, either before or since his time, been more truly "popular." This was in a large degree owing to the confidence which he early established between himself and the members of his congregation, and which remained unbroken up to the day of his death. "Father Brouner" was the name conferred upon him by his people in later years, and in truth, the good man was a father to all the members of his flock, both old and young. From the day of his installation, the affairs of his congregation took an upward course, and the society which, before had been in a struggling condition, soon became known as one of the most promising of its denomination in that part of the City. At the close of the first year of his ministry, twenty-eight members had been united to the society by baptism, twenty-three by letter, and five by experience. Within a year or two the "Watch-house" became crowded to such a degree that the erection of a new and enlarged church edifice of their own could no longer be deferred. A site was selected on Christopher street, and the purchase money raised and paid within three months of the inception of the project. Work on the present edifice was at once commenced, and in November, 1830, fourteen months after breaking ground, the new house was occupied for religious services. It was dedicated on the 14th of November while still in an unfinished condition. Rev. Dr. Cone preached in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Maclay in the afternoon. These clergymen were followed on the succeeding Sabbath by Rev. Dr. Dunbar and Rev. C. G. Sommers. By the completion of the new structure, and the consequent increase of the congregation, the labors of the Pastor were so largely extended that it was felt necessary to select certain members to act as co-laborers with him. In pursuance of this plan, Messrs. E. M. Lacy, J. H. Townsend, and Edward Clover were ordained Deacons, and appointed to assist Dr. Brouner in his pastoral work. The new church was not entirely completed until the 1st of January, 1832, two years and five months after its commencement. An extended revival which began during this year was of material benefit to the church, and aided largely in extending its membership and influence. The 27th of June, 1832, was observed by the congregation as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and in view of the approach of the Asiatic cholera, by which the city was afterward devastated. The deaths from this cause during that plague-stricken Summer were numbered by thousands, but only two members of the North Church fell victims to the disease. In August, of the same year, Rev. Samuel Duxbury, a licentiate of the Church, was called to the pastorate of a Baptist society in Ramapo, N. J. He was ordained to the ministry for this purpose by a council called by the North Church on the 25th of July preceding. Two years later, the church having grown largely in the interim, Messrs. Samuel W. Kirby, Samuel W. Vincent, and John B. Acker were chosen deacons. In this year the church work was interrupted by the prolonged illness of the Pastor. On his restoration to health, which occurred toward the close of the year, he once more resumed the duties of his office, with all the old-time energy and perseverance. The protracted meetings held by the Baptist churches of this City in January, 1837, were largely attended by the congregation of the North Society, and added a considerable number to its membership. This season was followed by a declension of interest, at one period of which the Pastor had seriously determined upon his resignation, and even gone so far as to tender it to the society. He was prevailed upon to reconsider his action, and a further and more successful revival in 1838, by which some fifty new converts were made, raised the spirits of the people, and encouraged them to perseverance. In December, 1839, John Remsen was chosen an additional Deacon, of whom there were now five. On the 5th of January following a series of meetings was commenced, and continued for several months. The church was repaired and otherwise improved, and in December, 1841, another revival of still greater dimensions followed. In March, 1843, William Hatt, a member of the congregation, was licensed to preach the Gospel. In February of this year further alterations in the interior of the church were effected. The money for this purpose was raised by subscription, and the work completed in December, 1844. A revival which followed in January, 1845, resulted favorably. The death of the Pastor occurred in September, 1850, and was a great blow to the church over which he had so long presided. He was stricken down while in the pulpit, and died on Thursday, the 12th of September, in less than forty-eight hours from the time of the attack. His funeral was attended by the entire congregation of the North Church, reinforced by hundreds of his friends and acquaintances of other denominations. Nearly every Baptist Minister in the City was present at the delivery of his funeral sermon, which was preached by Rev. C. G. Sommers, an old and valued friend of the deceased. During Dr. Brouner's ministry 574 members in all were admitted into the Church, 333 of them by baptism. His successor, Rev. Abijah C. Wheat, was called to the office shortly afterward, and remained with the Church until 1853, during which period fifty-four were added by baptism, and fifty by letter. Rev. Aaron Jackson was the next Minister. Under his administration five new members were received by baptism, and twelve by letter. In 1856 Mr. John Q. Adams was called to the charge. His pastorate lasted three and one half years, during which 131 converts were baptized, and sixty-seven others admitted into the Church. Doctrinal differences, which unfortunately arose between himself and members of the congregation, led to the closing of Mr. Adams' connection with the society in July, 1859. He afterward became Pastor of the Antioch Church. Rev. Frank Remington succeeded him in August of the same year. Forty-eight new members were added to the Church during his ministry. Rev. Howard Osgood, who succeeded him, is at present one of the American Commission appointed by the Canterbury Convocation for the Revision of the Scriptures. His connection with the society was marked by the reception of 103 new members by baptism and fifty-six by letter. Mr. Osgood retired in 1866, and Rev. Adams Cleghorn, D. D., was installed on the 1st of April, 1866. Twenty-seven converts were baptized during his ministry, and thirty admitted by letter. Rev. John J. Brouner, the son of Dr. Jacob Brouner, was called to the pastorate on the 1st of February, 1869. Under his care the Church and society have prospered to a greater extent than ever before. Measures have been taken to insure the erection of a new and elegant church edifice, at a period not later than the Church's semi-centennial in 1876. The intention of the Society is to build the new structure in the heart of the Ninth Ward, in which the organization was founded and grew to maturity. The new edifice will therefore be situated in as close proximity to the site of the old one as circumstances will admit. At present, the membership numbers fully 540, and the Sunday-school 450 scholars and forty teachers. The latter department is under the care of Mr. Joseph P. Brouner, a brother of the Pastor.

The Church officers for the year are as follows:

Deacons—James H. Townsend, Samuel W. Kirby, Joseph Richard, H. P. See, and Joseph P. Brouner.

Trustees—James H. Townsend, Henry P. See, Joseph P. Brouner, Charles Hall, John Nichol, Joseph S. Rust, George Loughlin.

REV. JOHN J. BROUNER.

Rev. John J. Brouner was born in this City on the 2d of September, 1839, and was educated at the New-York Free Academy. He remained at this institution for upward of two years, and left it to enter upon a mercantile career. At an early age he joined the Baptist denomination, and in 1858 was baptized by Rev. John Q. Adams, one of his father's successors in the pulpit of the North Church. He studied theology at Madison University for the prescribed period, and in 1864 was ordained to the ministry in the same edifice in which his father had preached for over twenty years. His first call was to Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, where he remained for more than four years, during which time more than sixty converts were baptized and admitted into the church. Five years ago he was invited to the pulpit of the North Baptist Church, which he still fills. During his pastorate revivals have been frequent, resulting in the addition of 190 by baptism and 180 by letter.

Mr. Brouner is a thorough New-Yorker, having been born, reared, and educated in the old Ninth Ward, in which his present charge is located. He was baptized, ordained, and preached his first sermon in the old North Church. Few men are better acquainted with the religious wants and necessities of the locality in which he lives, and still fewer have exerted themselves to a greater degree in ministering to the needs of a portion of the city which wealthy churches and wealthy pastors have long ago deserted. That he and his congregation propose erecting a new and permanent church in the heart of the Ninth Ward, when they might readily follow the up-town march of their more fashionable brethren, is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be awarded them.

SERMON BY THE PASTOR YESTERDAY MORNING.

At the morning services held yesterday at the North Baptist Church, Christopher street, Rev. J. J. Brouner, the Pastor, delivered an instructive discourse. The reverend gentleman took his text from the epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians, iii. 12: "Not as if I had already attained, either were already perfect; but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus." He said: Divine grace in the heart has a revolutionizing force, a transforming power, and this truth finds one of its most apt and visible illustrations in the life of Paul the Apostle. The change wrought in him by converting grace was radical and permanent—a change that was perceptible not only in its outward manifestations, but one that asserted itself in the realm of his inner life, in the estimates of his affections and judgment as well as of his heart. In the story of St. Paul's conversion, in the records of that memorable day when he was apprehended by the Lord Jesus, we read that blindness came upon him, so that his companions led him by the hands, and brought him to Damascus, and that for three days he sat in darkness. In obedience to a heavenly vision, Ananias entered into the house where Paul was, and, putting his hands on him, said: "Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus that appeared unto thee on the way that thou camest, hath sent me unto thee that thou mayest receive thy sight; be filled with the Holy Ghost." And immediately there fell from his eyes as it were scales, and he received his sight. This physical change from blindness to sight, the sudden transition from darkness to light, formed an apt emblem of the spiritual change wrought in his heart. Spiritual sight brought clear vision of spiritual things, and gave a new revelation, not the least of which was the revelation of self in the light of God. The marked, decided nature of the change experienced appears in the estimate which the Apostle placed upon the legal righteousness of his former life, as a Pharisee of the Pharisees. In the clear light of a new revelation Paul is constrained to write the word loss upon those things on which before he had written gain. "Yea," says the Apostle, as he enumerates the things in which he once gloried, "what things were gain to me I count as loss for Christ." Excellent, above and beyond all other knowledge, desirable above and beyond every other thing in the realm of attainable good, was the knowledge of Jesus Christ, his Lord. And we are to remember that this is not the enthusiastic language of Paul in his earliest love. It is not the impassioned outburst of glowing desire immediately after the wonderful manifestation of Christ's love in his conversion. But it is the earnest language, the mature conviction of his heart, after nearly twenty-five years of service in the cause of his Master. He had labored and prayed, he had toiled and wept, he had traveled over land and sea; he had suffered persecution and imprisonment, amid weariness and painfulness, in peril and in danger, in the wilderness and in the city. He had preached the unsearchable riches of Christ, and even at the time of writing he was an ambassador in bonds, a prisoner at Rome. And yet, in all the retrospect of nearly a quarter of a century, there was nothing to cool the ardor or quench the flame of his desire to know Christ. For Christ's sake he had suffered the loss of worldly friends and prospects, an interest, a loss which, from a worldly standpoint, was by no means trivial. No man of his time had brighter prospects in this life than Saul of Tarsus. Richly endowed with a vigorous intellect, holding high social position, enjoying auspicious educational advantages, and swaying a commanding influence, he stands before us one far advanced on the road to honor and happiness.

But from the moment he was apprehended by the power of Christ's love, the spirit of self renunciation wrought in him caused him to exclaim that he carried his cross for the love of Jesus, and had forsaken all earthly glory and ambition to devote himself to the service of Christ. For Christ's sake he renounced all worldly honor, home, and friends, native land and personal liberty. He lived and labored and suffered with a love so strong, a faith so firm that neither things present nor things to come—no, not even the very prospect of a martyr's death could move him. Whatever stood between him and Christ was worthless in his estimation. The strongest desire of his heart, the predominant hope of his soul, was to stand at last before God amid the solemn scenes of judgment, not holding in his hands his own righteousness as a plea to eternal life—a human righteousness which, measured by the law of God, could only condemn him—but to be found in Christ, having in him the righteousness which is of God by faith, wearing the robes woven by Mercy's fingers in the loom of love. Earth-born honors dwindled like paling stars before the sunlight of the great hope that he might know Christ, and feel the power of His resurrection more and more in his heart; that he might have fellowship with Him in His suffering, and be made conformable to His death, both by dying daily unto sin that he might live daily unto God, and by laying down his life at last from the love he bore his crucified Lord, who loved him and gave Himself for him, so that, by any means, by any suffering, however painful, he might attain unto the fullness of joy, that perfect happiness, that exceeding and eternal weight of glory into which God's saints will be ushered at the Resurrection. And I say this, says Paul, not that I had already attained to all that I wish or hope to be, not as though I was already perfect. Indeed, it was the consciousness of falling far below this perfection which the word of God taught him to aspire unto; it was his humble sense of his own imperfection that led him to say, "I follow after, if by any means I may reach and lay hold of that glorious excellence for which also I was apprehended of Christ Jesus." Thus does the Apostle teach us that there is an intimate connection between justification by the righteousness of Christ and sanctification by the power of the Holy Spirit. Indeed, justification and sanctification are the twin hand-maids of our true spiritual life. Both are born of the Spirit, and yet they differ in their nature and in their power on our hearts. Justification frees us from the condemnation of the law and the guilt of sin and death, and declares us innocent in the sight of a holy God. Sanctification alters the qualities of our hearts from sin to holiness, and changes the heart and the inclination of our wishes from evil to good. The one remits our sins; the [illegible] our hearts. [illegible] our sin; the other purifies our spirit. The one is perfect and complete in this life; the other is progressive, and waits its full consummation, its grand coronation, in the life that is to come. The one lays the only true and firm foundation; the other, like the little coral-builders of the deep, amid tumultuous waves of sin and temptation and dreary storms of conflicting passion, gradually, but grandly, rears the temple not made with hands—a temple whose top stone is to be laid at last, amid the shoutings of "Grace unto it! grace unto it!"

Thus we have presented to us the beginning, the progress, and the end of the work of grace in our hearts. It begins in being apprehended of Christ Jesus. Its progress is marked by a following after Christ. And the Christian life shall be crowned at last by apprehending all that for which by Divine grace we have been apprehended. Let us notice briefly these three points. The work of Christ in the heart in its beginning consists in being apprehended of Christ Jesus. The word translated apprehend is a very forcible one in its significance. It means to seize on, to lay hold on, to arrest, to make a prisoner of. Paul uses it frequently with reference to his being arrested by the Divine power, as if God by the hand of sovereign grace did reach out after and lay hold of him, making him the prisoner of Christ. Thus the text lays its tribute at the feet of Divine grace, and proclaims the oft-repeated truth, salvation is of the Lord. For regeneration is a Divine act. It does not begin with any act of ourselves. It is grace that apprehends and lays hold of the poor lost sinner, and, like a good shepherd, brings back the wandering sheep. He apprehends us with His love, and makes us willing, in the day of His power, to be the joyful captive of His grace. He meets us, as He met Saul of Tarsus, in the ways of sin and rebellion against God. Our hearts feel the conquering power of His love. And we surrender to Him who laid down His life for us. It would seem as if Divine love did have a holy ingenuity when we think of the great variety of ways in which God apprehends, arrests sinners in the path of transgression. By terrible things in righteousness, by dark and trying ways of Providence, by life's ills, by crosses, by death, deprivations; by the still, small voice of the inward monitor, and by the cords of His love, by the whispering of the Spirit, and by the thunders of the law, by the written word of His truth, and the preached Gospel of His grace; by ways insignificant, and by ways mysterious, God apprehends the lost and wandering sons of men. If we have thus been arrested in the paths of sin, if this morning we are joyful prisoners of redeeming love, let us magnify the grace that has saved us, while our wandering hearts must still be asking, "Why was I allowed to hear Thy voice while thousands make the wretched choice, and rather starve than come." It was the same hand that spread the feast that sweetly forced us in, else we had still refused to partake and perished in our sins. And faith says, with assurance in her tones, that the everlasting arms that apprehend us are the same that uphold us, and out of which no man has ever plucked the smallest lamb in Christ's flock.

In the progress of the work of grace every step we take is marked with humility. "Not as if I had already attained, either were already perfect, but I followed after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended by Christ Jesus." No measure of holiness, no spiritual attainments, however high, satisfied the Apostle. His soul still reached forward in all holy aspiration after a still larger measure of grace. From the highest heights of his Christian experience Paul pauses to express his own unworthiness and imperfections. Such a humble sense of the imperfection of present spiritual attainments is well becoming to the believer, for the highest Christian knows but in part, and if he looks within he will be compelled to confess that he is imperfect in peace, in love, and in obedience. Even in regard to the most Christian-like soul on earth it is still true that he knows but in part. It doth not yet appear what he shall be. The nearer we live to Christ the closer our humble walk with the Master, the more perfect will be our consciousness of sinfulness and imperfection. If we walk day by day in the light of God we shall see that our prayers and tears and that all the labor of our hands are stained with sin, and need to be washed in the cleansing blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. And if Paul, living as he lived, laboring abundantly, reached to such great heights in Christian love and knowledge, felt constrained to confess his imperfections, should any of us boast that we are perfect? Does not such language from Paul rebuke the pretences of those who claim a sinless perfection and an entire freedom from the power of sin? Are not all such claims contrary to the word of truth and to all true Christian experiences? Do they not argue in ignorance of the spirituality of God's law, and profound ignorance of our own hearts? Grace in the heart proves its presence by the language of its desires. It urges us to forget the steps already trod, to shrink from no suffering. The end of the work of grace is to apprehend that for which we have been apprehended by the Lord Jesus Christ. To be all that God intends we should grow up in all the beauty of holiness and in all grace. For holiness, pure and perfect, is the mark of the prize toward which we are pressing forward, and God has given us the assurance in His Word that our desires shall be realized. That earnest is one of the links in the golden chain that binds us to the throne of God.

Let us then run the race with patience, and remember our high calling. Let us look forward to the prize; yea forget the things we leave behind, reaching forth unto the things which are before us. True, there are impediments in the way. But let us overcome them. True, there are inducements to drew us away; but let us resist them. Looking up, let us behold—

A cloud of witnesses around
Hold us in full survey;
Forget the steps already trod,
And onward urge our way.

That prize with priceless glories bright,
Which shall new lustre boast,
When victors' wreaths and monarchs' gems
Shall blend in common dust.

UP-TOWN MISSION WORK.

One of the most important and at the same time most uninviting fields for mission labor in this City is the large and thickly-populated district lying between Twenty-sixth and Fifty-first streets, and extending from Sixth avenue to the Hudson River. Those professing the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church were, up to recent years, particularly neglected, inasmuch as, although the district contained two or three churches, the character of the congregations was such that mission work was entirely unknown, and the humble members of the community looked upon regular visits from clergymen, or participation in the services of their church, as blessings which might be longed for, but not enjoyed. An utter indifference for the observance of religion, and ignorance of the many pleasant associations enjoyed by church-going people, naturally existed among the lower and, indeed, middle classes, and years of hard mission work have scarcely eradicated the evil thus created. Nine years ago a little band of worshipers held their first service in a small upper room in West Thirty-second street, and organized the Protestant Episcopal Chapel of St. Chrysostom for mission work in what was then a sadly-neglected neighborhood. Four years afterward the corporation of Trinity Church liberally came forward and built for the struggling little congregation the beautiful stone structure on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, in which they now worship. During these nine years the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, which is now one of the Trinity churches, has made noble progress, and is now one of the most successful and important mission churches in the City. As the district in which it is situated is large and thickly populated, the church, should it continue to exhibit the same amount of perseverance and determination to succeed which has characterized its management in later years, will undoubtedly ere long take its place among our leading congregations. The present clergy are Rev. Thomas S. Gill and Rev. George C. Houghton, and their indefatigable efforts for the dissemination of the Gospel in the locality, in the face of manifold obstacles, have been productive of the most satisfactory results. The population being a migratory one, the work of visiting is necessarily largely increased; nevertheless these faithful laborers manage, in addition to their other duties, to visit each family in the congregation regularly at short intervals, and thus establish those intimate relations between the clergy and people which are valued so highly by the poor.

St. Chrysostom's Chapel has a Sunday-school of 450 children, and a church membership of nearly 500. Connected with it is St. Chrysostom's Guild, of which the clergymen above named are President and Vice President, and its benefits in visitations to the sick, burying the dead, and supplying the poor with some of the necessaries of life at cheap rates and on easy terms, are incalculable. There is also the Guild of St. Agnes, composed of young ladies, who meet every week and manufacture clothing of all kinds, the proceeds of the sale of which is devoted to missionary work. In addition to this, St. Chrysostom's has a Missionary Union, also composed of ladies, who meet weekly to make garments for the poor of the district, and at Christmas send boxes of clothing to the families of needy missionaries through the country. The Guild of St. Barnabas, a temperance society for boys, is also connected with the church.

The services at St. Chrysostom's, while being carried out with becoming solemnity and a due regard for the proper celebration of the worship of God, are entirely devoid of Ritualistic tendencies, the absence of crossings, prostrations, and genuflexions being more than compensated for by the heartiness and devotion with which the forms of worship are participated in by the congregation. There are five services on Sundays, three on Thursdays and Fridays, and two on other days of the week, with two sessions of the Sunday-school. During Advent and Lent there are five services daily, and on the high festivals of the Church eight. The ninth anniversary of the existence of St. Chrysostom's Chapel has just been celebrated by a week's services, at which several prominent clergymen assisted. During these nine years more than 1,000 families have been connected with that congregation, and about 5,000 children have been admitted into the Sunday-school. There have been 650 persons baptized, 352 confirmed, 137 marriages, and 341 burials. The offerings have amounted to $17,000, which have been devoted to missionary and charitable purposes. Of these the following figures apply to the past year: Baptisms, 104; confirmations, 35; marriages, 30; burials, 59; communicants, 350; offerings, in all about $4,000. Preparations for the annual Christmas donations to the poor will be commenced this week. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Sill, owing to a domestic affliction, the five services yesterday were conducted by Rev. Mr. Houghton, who preached the morning sermon. In the evening Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Parish, preached to a large congregation.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The following is the Day Calendar for Monday, Dec. 14: Nos. 123, 127, 130, 131, 132, 136, 138, 139.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, J.

Nos.
56—Claflin vs. Banden, No. 1.
57—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
58—Same vs. Same, No. 3.
62—Culkin vs. Kuhne.
104—Denckla vs. Smith.
107—Carll vs. Fulton Bank, of Brooklyn.
120—Townshend vs. Cady.
122—Conley vs. Board of Commis'rs of Pilots.
124—The Mayor vs. Genet.
129—Sucek vs. Wies.
135—Meyer vs. Meyer.
141—Marshall vs. Henriques.
153—Sucek vs. Wies.
154—Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.
155—Youngs vs. Wilson.
165—Wood vs. Conover.
169—Matter of Gardiner.
176—Du Puy vs. Opdyke.
181—Bodine vs. Ford.
182—Hoag vs. Tousey.
191—Mayor vs. National Broadway Bank.
204—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Manuf. Co.
217—Collins vs. Sealey.
219—McLaren vs. Overbaugh.
225—Robertson vs. Secombe.
226—Robertson vs. Secombe Manuf. Co.
251—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Munker.

Nos.
256—R. I. & St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
257—Therrasen vs. Kohner.
267—Hartman vs. Smyth.
271—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.
279—Huffelman vs. Heid.
281—Matter of Receivership of Columbia Ins. Co.
283—Trade Savings Bank vs. Howes, Jr.
285—Devlin, &c., vs. Devlin.
287—King vs. Hinds.
288—Clark vs. Burbank et al.
289—Clark vs. Fellows.
290—Drisler, Jr., vs. Feldhausend.
291—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
292—Loder vs. N. Y. W. & O. R. R. Co.
293—O'Connor vs. Peck.
295—O'Connor vs. Murtaugh.
296—Sparks, &c., vs. Sparks.
297—Kelly vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
298—Liske vs. Cohen.
300—Richter vs. Wise.
301—Thurber vs. Frost et al.
302—Golbery vs. Utley et al.
303—Clark vs. Cronkright.
304—Butler vs. Wehle et al.
305—Wallace vs. Duryea.
309—Claflin vs. Bowden (two cases.)

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
22—Embury vs. Sheldon et al.
23—Worth Penn Iron Co. vs. Demarest.
24—Vogler vs. The World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
25—Greaves vs. Yonge.
31—Same vs. Same.
32—Same vs. Same.
Issues of Law and Fact.
73—Pool vs. Stevens.
117—Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.
134—Bostwick vs. Frankfield.
135—Fruesuff, Administrator, vs. Skiddy et al.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters et al.
141—Berdell vs. Meeker, Executor, et al.
148—Bayard vs. Birdseye.
151—O'Brien vs. Browning.
164—Colton vs. Morrissey.
165—Foley vs. Green, &c.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
170—McNiff vs. Straut et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
175—Kiernan vs. Abbott et al.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
181—Seitz vs. Smithson.
182—Cong. Shaaray Tefila vs. The Mayor.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witt.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
196—Taylor et al. vs. Purcell et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.

Nos.
198—Hayes vs. Lasak.
200—Slater vs. Glencross et al.
6—Goodwin et al. vs. Einskein et al.
10—Marx et al. vs. Rosenfield et al.
9—Boyd, &c., vs. De La Montague.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
201—Sterne vs. Goepp.
202—Buckley vs. The Mayor et al.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
204—Lathrop vs. King et al.
205—Levy vs. Taylor.
206—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
207—Sealey vs. Grant et al.
208—Noyes vs. Knowles et al.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
211—Shafer et al. vs. Fishel et al.
212—Hart vs. Muchmore.
213—Valentine et al. vs. Burger et al.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
215—Edelsten vs. Earle.
216—Hurd vs. Burchard.
217—Reilly vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co. et al.
218—Ryckman vs. Terry.
219—Wood vs. Goetz et al.
221—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Insurance Co.
222—Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
224—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 23, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
992½—Rhende vs. McKinley.
1848—Alexander et al vs. Fowler et al.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne et al.
4420—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
4370—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4372—Finnigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
638—Waterman vs. Lyon.
2250—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
2190—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Fire Assoc'n of Philadelphia.

835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Mer. Bank of Canada vs. Union Railroad Trans. Co. et al.
1600—Gendy vs. Ponillaine.
1984—Hawes vs. Robinson.
1822—Frankard vs. Prankard et al.
4196—Benedict et al. vs. The Mayor.
1776—De Martin vs. Associazoni Maritina De Lambunciello.
630½—Ocean Nat. B'k of N. Y. vs. Carll.
486½—Lewis et al. vs. Ross, Pres't, &c.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, ex'r, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
683—Ray et al. vs. Martin et al.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
1921—De Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1163—Mathez vs. Niedig.
1885—Clark vs. Mackay.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.
2127—Sanchez vs. Merch. Mut. Nat. Ins. Co., of San Francisco.
1943—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
1105—Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer.
2085—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Co.

Nos.
1953—Bonney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.
2131—Bowman vs. Matthews.
1979—Rockford, R. I. and St. Louis R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
3483—Reid vs. The Mayor.
1129—Jerome vs. Clark et al.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.

Nos.
39—Horner vs. Aborn.
1—Newfield vs. Opperman.
5—Pollock vs. Brennan.
26—Anderson vs. West.
31—Dougherty vs. Valloton.

Nos.
33—Randall vs. Dusenbury.
35—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
42—Keep vs. Kaufman.
45—Am. C. Iron Co. vs. Eisner, &c.
76—Gawtry vs. Clark.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
787—Valentine vs. Dean et al.
797—Payne, Administratrix, vs. Forty-second Street & Grand Street Ferry R.R.Co.
833—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch.
61[illegible]—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Reed et al.
793—Siedentop vs. Werner.
777—McKenzie vs. Lauziers.
687—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
729½—Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. vs. Staley.
807—Tilden et al. vs. Patterson.
841—Goldstein vs. Farley et al.
843—Rockwell et al. vs. Ginnelly et al.
845—Dudley vs. Shear.
847—Catlin, Executor, &c., vs. Grissler et al.
849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.
851—Simon vs. Park Fire Insurance Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.
694—Chambovet et al. vs. Cogney.
1540—Fairfax vs. N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
770—Cramsey, Jr., vs. Gaddis.
778—Bendel vs. Wagner.
1076—McDaniels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
36—Gonzales, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
714—Codling vs. Ruszits.
484—Challis vs. Gaylord.
764—McAlleny vs. Gibbs et al.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
700—Bleeker vs. Davidson et al.
768—Schweinburg vs. Foss.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
15—Pearlstrom vs. Burnett.
14—Kramer vs. Zweibert.

Nos.
28—Smith vs. Smith.
29—Dudley vs. Browning.
46—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
211—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
225—Detshy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
2230—O'Leary vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1256—Tyler vs. McDowell.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
793—Stern vs. Merchants' Ins. Co., N. Y.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
1190—Butler vs. White.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
752—Mohr vs. Castens.
753—Mohr vs. Higeler.
418—Pool et al. vs. Lissner.
676—Ebernethy vs. Vosburgh.
1581—McVert vs. Willbur.
846—Kopetzky vs. Lynch et al.
847—Mager et al. vs. Eilenberg.

Nos.
848—Blake et al. vs. Buckling.
849—Bauer vs. Tarber.
853—Little vs. Quimby.
855—Osborn et al. vs. Bandman et al.
856—Klingenberg et al. vs. Hadley.
857—McClane vs. Mott.
858—Same vs. Same.
868—Jeremy vs. Springstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2076—Walsh vs. Summers.
233—Batjer et al. vs. Desendorf.
1915—Sohl vs. Horstman.
1530—Gug vs. Lynch.
844—Schaefer vs. Cook.
42—Archer et al. vs. Sullivan.
556—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.
745—Grogan vs. Flanagan.

Nos.
767—Chambers vs. Fairbreker.
1449—Reflay vs. Stage.
859—Newberry vs. Middleton.
861—Johnson vs. Dimmick.
864—Brown vs. Walcott.
865—Conway vs. McLean.
867—Gillies vs. Spark.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1814—N. Y. Mut. Gaslight Co. vs. Hoffman.
1710—Meckert vs. Harrington.
1897—Salomon et al. vs. Bosen et al.
928—Malone vs. Harrison.
1998—McCallum vs. McSwyny.
2057—Schreiber vs. Schmaltzstein.
2098—Lindsay vs. Raphael.

Nos.
1387—Way vs. Moore et al.
1326—Oppenheimer vs. Weller.
1700—Irwin et al vs. Eschbach.
1878—B'k of the Metropolis vs. Metzger.
1340—Edington vs. Douglas.
1925—Neiss vs. Hunsebein.
1971—Weith vs. Lichtenstaitter.
[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1721—Rogers et al. vs. Toch Manuf'g Co.
1777—Hecker vs. Anthony et al.
1712—Mabie vs. Post, Jr.
1927—Hughes vs. Carlin.
2099—Kirney vs. Moore et al.
2046—Small vs. Van Tassell.
1982—Doller et al. vs. Robertson et al.
1983—Same vs. Same.
1800—Dessar vs. Stauf.
1841—Miranda et al. vs. Berntich.
1571—N. Y. Rectifying Co. vs. Herzberg et al.
1705—Patterson vs. Campbell, impl'd.
1658—Hyman et al. vs. Hall.
2138—King et al. vs. Baum et al.
1964—McClees vs. Hagen.
728—Oppenheimer vs. Schilt.

Nos.
978—Manuf. & Builders' Bk. vs. Harjous et al.
1735—Scribner vs. Nebenzahl et al.
1708—Irwin et al. vs. Lazare.
1383—Williams vs. Kneeland.
1601—Legein vs. Darby et al.
1972—Bernheimer et al. vs. Powak.
1462—Ullman vs. McCrosker.
1678—Bean vs. Gilman.
1849—Kayser et al. vs. Dempsey.
5994—James vs. Hawley.
1776—Schwartz vs. Rengel.
523—Kahn vs. Mayer et al.
5800—Thompson vs. Tiemeyer.
59—Stevens vs. Sharrad, Jr.
1619—McEwan vs. Greene.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Martin Godfrey, mayhem.
James Burke, mayhem.
Henry Opperman, robbery.
John Kelley, robbery.
Annie McCabe, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Shields, felonious assault and battery.
Carl Emke, felonious assault and battery.
Marcellus Walker, grand larceny.
Abraham Shinrighty, grand larceny.
August Baithel, grand larceny.
George Reilly, grand larceny.
Robert Murry, grand larceny.
Charlotte Bakewell, grand larceny.
William Caler, grand larceny.
Albert Meckower, grand larceny.
John M. Ryan, grand larceny.
John Corrigan, grand larceny.
Catharine Williams, grand larceny.
Mary Williams, grand larceny.
Maud Grey, grand larceny.
Bernard Reinach, false pretenses.
John Thomas, false pretenses.
James Raymond, false pretenses.
Adolph Silig, petit larceny.
Genora Costa, petit larceny.
Terence Kennedy, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Lackermayer vs. Cohne; motion denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Eisele; motion to vacate assessment is denied.

By Judge Davis.

Winans vs. Leland; granted.

Ribabock vs. Lane; let an order be entered vacating the stay of proceedings on the part of the Receiver, except so far as it affects or prevents sale of property; reference, &c.

Emigrants' Insurance Savings Bank vs. Flynn; granted.

Devlin vs. Devlin; motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 17.—*First National Bank of Clarion vs. Jones.* Error to the Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania.—This was an action by the defendant here, assignee in bankruptcy of one Burns, to recover certain property seized and sold on execution, as alleged, in disregard of the provisions of the Bankrupt act. The charge was that Burns had allowed the bank to take judgment against him with a design of enabling the bank to levy on his property, and also that the bank had reasonable cause to believe Burns was insolvent at the time; and that within four months thereafter he petitioned to be adjudicated bankrupt. The bank here urges that the court erred in refusing permission to show by Burns that he opposed the suit of the bank, instead of procuring it; and that there was also error in permitting the assignee to prove the value of the property sold, for the purpose of swelling the verdict beyond the amount realized and paid to the bank.

J. S. Black for plaintiff in error; George Shiras, Jr., for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

The matter of Charles S. Hyde, assignee, &c., vs. Abraham Cohn et al., came up yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, who rendered the following decision in the case: The bill claims that the bankrupts fraudulently put into the hands of the defendant, Cohn, certain sums of money, which he, after the adjudication in bankruptcy, and before the commencement of this suit, paid out, at their request, for the purchase of 725 shares of the stock of the New-York Shuttle Sewing-machine Company, certificates for which he holds. The bill prays that the plaintiff may be declared to be entitled to the stock, as assets of the estate of the bankrupts, and that he may recover the same from the defendant Cohn. I think the plaintiff has established such claim by the evidence; and as it appears that the defendant Cohn has certificates for the 725 shares still in his possession, certificates for 550 of them being in his own name, and certificates for 175 of them being transferred thereon to him in blank, the plaintiff is entitled to a decree that the defendant Cohn vest in the plaintiff the title to the 725 shares, and pay the costs of the suit. The decree will also declare that, as against the plaintiff, the bankrupts and Cohn have no title to the stock or to the moneys with which it was purchased.

SUNDAY AT THE POLICE COURTS.

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE AND THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE PICTURED.

The array of prisoners at the Police Courts throughout the City on Sunday mornings is generally larger than other days of the week, and yesterday morning was no exception to the rule. The motley throng of prisoners, as they file before the Justice's desk, make up a scene of misery and wretchedness, only to be met under such circumstances. From the well-to-do clerk or mechanic, lured into dissipation by some evil friend, down to the wretched "rounders," whose lives are passed between the "bucket shop" and the prison, all are fully represented at the bar of justice. What a crest-fallen appearance the man of respectability bears when he finds himself compelled to take his place in company with such a wretched gang, through the folly of drinking the maddening fluid which the night previous stole away his brains and placed him in so degraded and shameful a position. The court-rooms are also crowded with the near relations or friends of the prisoners, who come to procure the release of some one whom it pains them keenly to see in such company. Wives come with intercession for their husbands, husbands for their wives; mothers come paying, perchance the last dollar in the house, to effect the release of some erring son.

At Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Wandell disposed of over seventy cases, nearly all of them being "drunk and disorderly." Conrad Weiruch was found helplessly drunk and pleaded for mercy. The Justice learned that he had a wife lying ill at home and several small children, and, after reading him a lecture, which brought tears to his eyes, on the meanness of getting drunk instead of attending to his sick family, sent him home. George Johnson, a dry-goods clerk, who spent $45 in getting drunk on Saturday night, had nothing to say, and the Judge remarked: "Well, George, if you can afford to spend $45 in getting drunk you can also afford $10 for the trouble had in arresting you; but you must get a higher salary than I did when I was in the dry goods business." John McDonnell, who saw a previous prisoner released on account of a poor wife and family, pleaded the same excuse. He was fined $10, the Judge advising him the next time he goes into a barroom to plead that excuse to the bartender, and see if he will get drinks for nothing.

Scores of similar cases were disposed of, and the excuses were all the same—"I just took one drink, and it led to another, and it was pay night." John Malone drank on Saturday night for the first time in sixteen months. He took the pledge yesterday, before Justice Wandell, for sixteen months more, and was discharged. John Schmidt, of Seventh street, was charged with keeping a policy shop. In discharging him for want of sufficient evidence, the Judge said: "Schmidt, I regard such business as yours as the vilest and most contemptible; robbing poor creatures out of their last cent, and making them believe they have a chance of winning." The most important case of the day was then called up. Robert Fitzpatrick was charged with breaking into the toy store of John L. Bowen, No. 57 Willett street, on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom $56 worth of property. He was in the employment of Mr. Bowen until Wednesday last, when he was discharged for drunkenness, and went away vowing vengeance. He was held in $2,000 bail.

At Jefferson Market Police-court, scenes similar to those at Essex Market Court were enacted. Over ninety miserable prisoners were disposed of in a few hours. Many paid their fines and departed. Others, being homeless, friendless, and poor, were sent to the Island for a short period. The class of prisoners arraigned at this court are usually of the most depraved kind, as some of the precincts sending their returns to it are the haunts of vice and crime. The female prisoners are always numerous, some young in crime and years, but going headlong to ruin, and following fast in the footsteps of their more degraded sisters. In fact, nowhere can the dark side of life be seen so vividly, and with so little trouble, as by spending an hour or two on Sunday morning in the disagreeable atmosphere of a New-York Police-court.

STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRIAL TRIPS.

On Saturday afternoon the steam canal-boat City of Utica, recently built for the Baxter Steam Canal-boat Transportation Company, made a trip up the North River to give Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and several gentlemen interested in cheap transportation an opportunity of judging of the efficiency of the boats now running between New-York and Buffalo for this company. At 2:30 o'clock the boat left the pier at the foot of Courtlandt street, taking Mr. Baxter, Mr. George T. Rowland, Mr. Hill, Mr. Satterlee, Mr. A. J. Perry, Mr. F. M. Peck, and Gen. Wetmore on board, and proceeded up the river to Thirty-third street, when Mr. Tilden and other gentlemen embarked on the boat. The trip was continued up the river a short distance, during which Mr. Tilden and the State and Deputy Engineers made a thorough inspection of the boat and her machinery. Mr. Tilden expressed himself satisfied with the construction of the boat. Her length is 98½ feet by 17 feet in width and 9½ feet depth of hold. She draws eight feet of water, has a carrying capacity of 230 tons, and is capable of making the trip from Buffalo to New-York in about seven days. This is the eleventh boat which has been constructed for the company at the average cost of $8,500 each.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 12.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s n. s.	57	200 North-west...s3.	47¼
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	23⅝	700 do.......b3.	47¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	78¼	600 do.	47⅛
400 Western Un....s3.	82⅜	200 do.......s3.	47
1000 do.	82⅜	400 do.	47
100 Pacific Mail....b30.	39⅞	35 New-Jersey Cen.	107⅝
500 do.......s3.	39⅝	100 Tol. & Wab....s3.	30½
400 do.	39⅝	800 do.	30⅝
200 do.......b3.	39⅝	800 do.......s3.	30
100 do.	39⅜	100 do.......s5.	30
400 Union Pacific..s3.	35⅜	300 do.	30
100 Erie.	27⅛	100 do.......s60.	29½
500 do.	27⅝	500 do.	30
500 do.......s3.	27⅛	500 do.	29⅞
200 do.......b3.	27⅝	600 do.	29¾
1500 do.	27⅛	200 St. Paul.	33⅝
200 Mich. Central.	82¾	100 do.......b3.	33½
400 do.	82½	300 do.	33⅝
100 Lake Shore.	80⅝	100 Del., L. & West.	108⅝
800 do.	80½	100 Chic., B. & Quin.	108
400 do.......s3.	80⅝	90 Mor. & Essex x d.	96¼
200 Illinois Cen.	98	100 Chic. & Alton.	104½
100 Rock Island.	101⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
100 do.......s3.	101½	100 do.......s3.	31
100 do.	101½	100 C., C. & I. C...s30.	9⅝

SATURDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The totals of the weekly bank statement of averages, compared with the last preceding returns, are as follows:

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.	Decrease.
Loans	$284,903,300	$286,063,000	$1,159,700
Specie	14,218,800	14,467,200	248,400
Legal tenders	49,470,300	50,221,700	751,400
Deposits	218,408,300	219,632,100	1,224,100
Circulation	24,804,300	25,012,600	208,300

The reserve has accordingly decreased since last Saturday by $693,775, and the surplus beyond the 25 per cent. required by national bank rule is now $9,087,100, against $9,780,875 last week. The smallness of this decrease was a complete surprise to the street, and especially the trifling loss of specie, a much larger decline in this one item having been generally looked for. The total of gold coin exported for the week is $2,950,000; the week's payments for customs, $1,604,100. The Sub-Treasury disbursements have been $3,437,396, (viz., $452,000 for interest and $2,985,396 for bonds,) and the weekly gold sale $500,000. The specie actually in hand is undoubtedly less than the reported average, as $1,000,000 in gold was to-day withdrawn from bank for shipment to California, where money is reported to be more active. The small decrease in legal tenders, taken with the decline in bank circulation, indicates the partial or perhaps total cessation of the movement of currency toward the interior, if, indeed, the return current has not already set in. The moderate decrease in loans, with a like diminution of deposits, shows a somewhat less demand for money during a week of comparative quiet both at the Stock Exchange and in the mercantile community.

Saturday was a dull one in the stock market, the total of transactions being rather less than on Friday. The movements were without special significance so far as concerns the generality of the speculative shares.

The best prices for stocks were generally made shortly after the publication of the bank statement, which was much more favorable than had been expected.

Money was easy at 3@4 ₱ cent. until after 2 o'clock, when considerable loans were made at 4½ and 5, some people having put off their borrowing until a late hour. The last rate was 4 ₱ cent.

Gold opened at 111⅝, gradually declined to 111⅜, which was the price at noon, and recovered to 111 11-16 in the later dealings, closing offered at 111⅝, with 111 9-16 bid. The market exhibited no particular feature. The rates for gold loans were from "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying. In an exceptional case 1-64 was paid for borrowing until Monday. The clearings amounted to $39,880,000; Gold balances, $1,696,786; Currency balances, $2,037,512. The exports of specie to-day were $1,678,000.

Sterling Exchange is quiet, as usual on Saturday, but firm and without alteration in rates, which, for actual business, are $4 85@$4 85¼ for sixty days, and $4 90 for sight.

Government bonds are stronger, though with only a fair degree of activity. There has been an improvement of ¼ ₱ cent. in the registered issues of sixes of 1881, 1867s, and 1868s. The coupon 1867s are also ⅛ higher. Nothing was done with foreign markets, as there is no margin either way at quotations.

In State Stocks there is almost nothing doing. Railroad Bonds were in good inquiry, but transactions were of a retail character. There having been no second call to-day, we refer to the list below for quotations, which are without material change.

London advices report Consols steady at 91⅝@91¾ for money and 92 for the account. Our Bonds are quoted as follows: 1865s, old, 106⅜; 1867s, ⅛ lower, at 109⅜; 10-40s, 104⅜, and new fives, 103⅛. Discounts in open market are reported at 5½ ₱ cent., or ⅛ ₱ cent. dearer than yesterday. French Rentes lower at 62f. 57½c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	15	Leather, sides	15,306
Beans, bbls	299	Rice, pks	386
B. W. Flour, bags	175	Resin, bbls	7,128
Flour, bbls	6,900	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,143
Meal, bags	657	Pitch, bbls	300
Wheat, bushels	15,500	Skins, bales	2
Corn, bushels	13,481	Sugar, bbls	145
Oats, bushels	8,300	Sugar, bxs	160
Malt, bushels	2,200	Oil-cake, pks	440
Peas, bushels	2,900	Pork, pks	861
Seed, bags	285	Cut-meats, pks	2,423
Cotton, bales	3,437	Lard, tcs	2,136
Copper, bbls	40	Lard, kegs	250
C. S. Oil, bbls	50	Butter, pks	3,648
Dried Fruit, pks	433	Cheese, pks	3,686
Eggs, bbls	647	Skins, cks	56
Oat-meal, bbls	400	Tar, bbls	56
Grease, pks	9	Tallow, pks	52
Hops, bales	222	Tobacco, hhds	28
Hides, No	356	Tobacco, pks	74
Hides, bdls	77	Wool, bales	11
Lubricating Oil, bbls	131	Whisky, bbls	719
Lard Oil, bbls	110		

BEES-WAX—Yellow is quoted steady on the basis of 30½c.@31c. ₱ lb., with a moderate demand noted.

COFFEE—Rio quoted steady, as in our last, on a moderate demand; sales here, 1,821 bags by the Alice Tainter, on private terms. And at Baltimore, 2,000 bags by the Senorita, at 17½c.; and 1,710 bags by the New Light at 17¼c., gold. Other kinds quiet at former rates. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery, but at easier and irregular prices, influenced by the reports of very large receipts at the ports, increased depression (under more eager offerings) at Liverpool, and rumors (unconfirmed) of some trade difficulties in the local market. The demand has been mostly for export buyers at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,676 bales (of which 846 bales were placed on last evening,) including 1,431 bales to shippers and 245 bales to spinners. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Middling, 15⅛c. ₱ lb., showing a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. The business for forward delivery has been again very extensive, but at a decline of ⅛c.@5-16c. ₱ lb., closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 38,600 bales to-day,) with 5,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14c.; January, 14c.; February, 14 13-32c.; March, 14 13-16c.; April, 15 7-32c.; May, 15½c.; June, 15 21-32c., and July at 16 1-16c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb. The Liverpool reports were of great pressure on the part of sellers to place supplies. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,437 bales, including 1,419 from Charleston, 205 from Newbern, 18 from Georgetown, S. C., 814 from Morehead City, 38 from Washington, N. C., 318 from Baltimore, and 625 per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 36,368 bales....The week's exports hence have been 10,769 bales; also, 116 bales Sea Island....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 800,172 bales, (including 620,545 bales to Great Britain, and 179,627 bales to the Continent, against 605,595 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in comparatively limited demand, with prices quoted irregular and somewhat weaker.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in limited supply and fair demand; prices quoted very firm. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $23, currency; Jamaica do., $22; Mexican Fustic, $25, gold; Lima Wood, $75@$80, currency; Camwood, $180, gold, ₱ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Trade in most descriptions of stock has been on a very limited scale, with prices ruling nominally as before.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in more request on the basis of $2 40 for full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderately active movement reported in shipping grades of State and Western Flour for export at about previous quotations, with a limited business in most other grades at drooping prices. The sales since our last have been 12,300 bbls., of all grades, including No. 1 Flour at $3 60@$4 15, chiefly at $3 80@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 50, chiefly at $4 20@$4 35; rejected Extra State at $4 80; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 10; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extras $5 25@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 25, mainly at $4 85@$5 10; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65, and Trade and Family Extras within the former range. Included in the sales have been 5,900 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mill product, at quoted rates.... Southern Flour, steady, and in moderate demand; 900 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged; sales 450 bbls.... Corn-meal firm and in fair request; sales 850 bbls., including 200 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 75, and 200 bbls. Babillion at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite moderate demand for shipment, as well as home use, closing a shade lower in the instance of grades under No. 2 Milwaukee, which have been offered with more urgency. Winter Wheat steady, but less active; offerings limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,500 bushels, at $1 09@$1 11 for ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing at $1 10 for strictly Prime, afloat; $1 10@$1 11 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, closing at $1 10½ for prime, afloat; $1 13@$1 15 (nominally) for new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 17@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, odd lots; $1 06@$1 08½ for No. 2 Spring; $1 06@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, in lots; $1 26@$1 30 for Amber Western; $1 26@$1 37 for poor to very choice White Western; $1 18@$1 25 for Red Western, odd lots....Corn has been again quite active and a shade stronger in price. The demand has been in good part for export, and largely for old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels at 94½c.@96c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 94½c.@95c. for prime, in store, and 96c. for do., afloat; 88c.@93c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, (including 20,000 bushels strictly prime, to arrive in twenty days, at 93c.,) and 89c.@92c. for new White Western....Rye, Peas, and Malt quiet and as last quoted....Barley dull, but quoted steady; another boat-load of Canada West sold late yesterday at $1 62; Danubian quoted at $1 25 bid and $1 30 asked.... Oats have been in very good request, chiefly on trade account, at an advance of ½c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 78,000 bushels at 67c.@69c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 69c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 69c.@72c. for White Western and State, and 69c. in part for Mixed State....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted. ....The week's exports hence for European ports include 27,756 bbls. Flour, 421,029 bushels Wheat, 149,440 bushels Corn, —— bushels Rye, and 26,525 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—There has not been much movement in this line, apart from purchases of job lots of stock, to meet current wants and to keep up assortments. Values have been generally without important change.

HIDES—A moderately active business has been reported, on, however, a rather easier basis as to values. The week's receipts have been 108,594 Hides; sales, 55,435 Hides, and 76 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreson, 10,550 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 24¼c.@25c., gold, four months, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11 lbs.; 900 Dry Corrientes Seconds, 21 lbs., on private terms; 895 Dry Corrientes, sent to Europe, 21 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 21½@22 lbs., at 25c., gold, four months, usual selection; 4,440 Dry Rio Grande Cow, in Boston, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 20 lbs., at 27¼c. currency, ninety days; 1,880 Dry Rio Grande Steers, 21@22 lbs., at 24c., gold, ninety days, usual selection; 1,755 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20@21 lbs., at 21½c., gold, four months, as they run; 4,115 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12 lbs., on private terms, part shipped to Europe; 1,020 Dry Central American, 20@21 lbs., at 20c.@22c., gold, sixty days, selected; 1,000 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 4,400 Dry Mexican, 20@25c., on private terms; 12,895 Dry Texas, 21@22½ lbs., at 22¼c.@22½c., currency, two to four months' selection; 2,000 Dry Southern, 17@18 lbs.; 1,690 Dry Western, 20½@24 lbs.; 300 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 285 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs.; 800 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs.; 585 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 40@60 lbs., on private terms; 1,925 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11½c., currency; 56 bales Calcutta Cow, 14 lbs., at 14c., gold, sixty days; 20 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms. And to-day 3,000 Buenos Ayres, at 24½c., gold, four months' credit; 3,000 Montevideo, 800 Wet-salted Texas, and 600 City Slaughter, on private terms.... The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 275,200 Hides, and 1,605 bales do., against 63,200 Hides, and 756 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans 216 bbls. sold, in lots, at 60c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Sugar Syrup more sought after, partly for export, at former rates. Market otherwise quiet, but steady.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained; sales, 250 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45, and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $4@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine more active and rather firmer; sales, since our last, 400 bbls. merchantable at 34c.@34½c., and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 35½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderately active request, including Western on the basis of $45 50@$46, currency, ₱ ton; City, in bags, at $43 75@$44, gold. The week's receipts have been 4,017 pks.; exports, 22,808 pks.

PETROLEUM—Dull and about as last quoted, including Crude, in bulk, at 5⅜c....Refined, here, at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; and at Philadelphia, at 11c.@11⅛....Refined, in cases, 16½c....City Naphtha, at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and quoted easier in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 400 bbls. Western Mess at $20 50@$20 62½, and 100 bbls. Rumps, on private terms, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime nominally as last quoted. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., February option, at $21 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and Western, 8½c.@8¾c....Cut-meats dull at essentially unaltered prices; business confined to job lots....Bacon in limited demand at easier rates; Western Long and Short Clear quoted at 10½c. for prompt delivery, and also at 10½c. for January and February....Lard much lower and weak at the close on a somewhat restricted business; offerings liberal. Sales for early delivery embrace 250 tcs. Western Steam at 13½c. for choice, closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c. for contract stock; small lots of City Steam at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and Refined within the range of 13¾c.@14c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 4,000 tcs. January at 13⅜c.@13½c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; 8,250 tcs. February at 13½c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13 7-16c.@13½c.; 500 tcs. January and February at 13⅜c.; 1,000 tcs. March at 13⅝c., closing at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., and 2,750 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c., closing at 13⅜c....Beef quiet; quotations as in our last....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 2,771 pks. Pork, 2,498 pks. Beef, 11,679 bxs. Bacon, 9,720 pks. Lard, 11,841 pks. Cheese, and 99 pks. Butter.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,500 bags, by the Artist, sold on private terms; quoted as before. Clover in same demand at 10c. for prime; 300 bags reported sold. Other kinds essentially unchanged.

SKINS—Deer have attracted less attention, and have been quoted less firm; receipts, 72 bales; sales, 2,500 lbs. Central American and 500 lbs. Honduras on private terms. Goat have been generally held with a fair show of confidence, with a good inquiry noted, chiefly for light stock; receipts, 515 bales; sales, 100 bales Mexican and 66 bales Curacoa on private terms. We quote: Guatamala Deer, 62½c.@65c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@55c.; Sisal, 58c.@60c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 56c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw quoted weak on the nominal basis of 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good Refining, with a limited inquiry noted. Sales reported to-day 360 hhds. and 1,411 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c. And last evening, 160 bxs. do. at 9c., and 125 hhds. Martinique at 7 11-16c. ₱ lb. Refined quoted about steady, as in our last, on a moderately active inquiry.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 175,000 lbs. good to strictly prime, at 8½c.@8¾c.; market steady. The week's exports hence have been 907 pkgs. ....Stearine quiet; prime Western quoted at 15¼c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in request, but the light offerings and firm views of owners check business. We quote on the basis of $1 15 for Arctic, gold, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 01 ₱ gallon, with sales reported since our last, of 350 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Grain, Provision, and Cotton room, on berth, has been in fair demand at firm rates. The chartering business shows a moderate degree of animation at about previous quotations, the inquiry in the local market having been mostly for Petroleum and Grain tonnage. Tonnage for the Lumber trade has been attracting considerable attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 425 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb., 150 hhds. Tallow at 31s. 9d., 15 tons Leather at 50s., and 100 bales Hair, (to fill up,) at 35s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 200 bales Cotton reported at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 60s.; 660 bxs. Bacon at 55s.@60s.; 40 tons Leather at 75s.; 600 bbls. Apples, 350 pks. Butter, and 13,500 Staves, on private terms; 200 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₱ tierce, with Grain room quoted at 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel, (and some engagements rumored on this basis, but without confirmation;) also, a German bark, 384 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum or Lubricating Oil at 5s.@5s. 3d....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain reported at 9d. ₱ bushel, in bulk; 100 bales Hair at 35s. ₱ ton, and 50 tierces Beef at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ₱ bushel; (which engagements determined the rate on the 16,000 bushels reported in our last;) 200 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons Tallow at 45s. ₱ ton, and 300 bags Clover-seed at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ bushel; 800 bbls. Apples and 10,000 Staves on private terms, and 100 tcs. Beef reported at 8s. ₱ tierce....For Belfast or Londonderry, an Italian bark, 727 tons, hence, with about 4,800 quarters Grain at 7s. ₱ quarter....For Bristol, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon, and 10 tons Menhaden Oil at 60s., and 100 hhds. Tallow at 50s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, four vessels, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, quoted nominally for tonnage for prompt use at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 549 tons, with about 3,600 quarters do., from do., reported on private terms; also, a Swedish bark, 423 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, from do., at 5s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, or 6s. 6d.@7s. to the Continent, as to ports; and a bark, 688 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, 800 pks. Provisions (mainly Lard,) and 9,500 Hides on private terms; also, a German bark, 456 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms....For Antwerp, an American bark, 563 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 300 bbls. Apples at 6s. ₱ bbl.; 50 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; and 250 cases Tobacco at 30s.; also, a German ship, 1,094 tons, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d., with option of Hamburg at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30c....For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9½d. ₱ bushel....For Lisbon, an American bark, 565 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, in bags, at 15½c. ₱ bushel.... For Cadiz and orders, (options including Seville,) a British brig, 288 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 24c. ₱ case, and 100 bbls. do. at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the River Platte, an American ship, 848 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Lumber, on private terms; another, 412 tons, (at Boston,) with Lumber, from Portland, at $16; a British bark, 449 tons, with do., from St. Marys, reported at $18; a schooner, with do., from Brunswick, reported at the same rate....For Montevideo and orders, an American schooner, 281 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Lumber, reported at $20, and Measurement Goods at 20c....For Bermuda, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville at $8....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $1 75 ₱ ton.... For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $8....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, a schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 50 for Molasses. ....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, (two trips,) on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a brig, reported at $2 75 for Molasses; another, 295 tons, (now here,) at $5 for Sugar....For Matanzas and back north of Hatteras, a brig, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar, $4 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For the south side of Cuba and back to New-York, a schooner (two trips) on private terms....For Hayti, an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 80c. ₱ bbl. ....For Baltimore, two schooners, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6; a brig, with do., from Charleston, at $6; a schooner, with Guano, from Curacoa, at [illegible]. For Philadelphia, two brigs, from Havana, reported on the basis of $5 25@$5 37½ for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses; a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50; a schooner, with Guano, from Little Curacoa, at $4, with option of Baltimore....For New-York, a British bark, with Coal, from Sidney, reported at $2 per ton; another, 421 tons, [illegible], reported from Amoy, [illegible]; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8; another, with do., from Brunswick, at $7, and two schooners, with Coal, from Richmond, reported at $1 50 ₱ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, 92c.; No. 2 Spring, 89¾c. cash; 89⅞c. January; [illegible] 73c.@79c. Corn dull but higher; old No. 2 Mixed, 75½c., cash or December; [illegible] 67½c. January; [illegible] No. 2, 54¼c. [illegible] Rye firm; No. 2, 94c.@95c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 26@$1 27; [illegible] Dressed Hogs dull and easier [illegible] Lard dull and declining [illegible] Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady [illegible] At the call of the board [illegible] and unchanged. Pork unsettled and lower, at $19 97 [illegible] February, $20 25. [illegible] Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat slightly lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09½. Spring scarce and in demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 02½ bid. Corn dull and declining [illegible] according to location. Oats higher; No. 2, 56½c. cash and January. Barley unchanged. Rye steady at $1 [illegible] Whisky steady at 98c. Pork unsettled, $19 75 spot. Dry-salted Meats—No movement in round lots [illegible] Shoulders, 7c.; 10c. for Clear Rib Sides and 10⅛c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon lower; Shoulders, [illegible] Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Lard dull at 13c.@13⅛c., cash. Live Hogs active and higher [illegible] $6 75@$7 20; Extra, $7 25@$7 40. Cattle in fair demand; fair to choice natives [illegible] Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, 5,500 head Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,960 bbls.; Wheat, 12,800 bushels; Corn, 44,300 bushels; Oats, 11,900 bushels; Barley, 7,900 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 11,600 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 6,300 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull; sales, small lots, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 06; [illegible] $1 16. Corn in improved demand; sales, [illegible] No. 2 at 80c.; [illegible] 81c. Oats neglected. Barley [illegible] 96c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Dressed Hogs lower and heavy; held at $8 75@$9.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—Flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c.; January, 89½c. February, 90⅞c. Oats steady and moderately active; No. 2, in store, 52c. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 70c. Rye steady; No. 1, 96c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 27½; No. 3 Spring, $1 04@$1 10. Provisions nominally easier. Pork—Mess nominally, $19 50, cash; $20 50, February; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime $15. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Pickled Hams, 11@11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Boxed Middles, 9½@10c. Live Hogs weak at $6 50@$7 20. Dressed Hogs easier at $8@$8 25. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 14½; No. 3 do., $1 09; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11½; No. 2 White do., $1 08½; Extra, $1 15; Amber Michigan held at $1 10; $1 09 offered; January, $1 10½. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, cash and December, 72½c.; January, 72¼c.@72⅞c.; May, 77c.; Low Mixed, 71½c.@71⅞c.; Yellow, 72½c.; no Grade, 70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 50. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—[illegible] bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Hay dull; Prime, $26; Choice, $27. Pork dull and lower at $21. Dry-salted Meats—Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon lower; Clear Sides, 14½c. Molasses lower; Centrifugal, 22c.@35c.; Fair, 45c.@47c.; Prime to strictly prime, 50c.@54c.; Choice, none offering. Coffee quiet; stock in first hands 3,800 bags; dealers' stock, 11,500 bags; fair to prime Government at 19c. Corn Meal, $3 90. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 38; Gold, 111⅜.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 12@$1 14. Corn steady at 72c.@74c. Oats steady at 55c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter dull. Pork quiet at $19 75@$20. Lard easier; Steam, 12⅞c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Hams, 10½c.@11c. Whisky firm at 98c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn steady at $1 10. Corn-meal, $38 for bolted; $37 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $28. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining 1c.; Extra, $1 16¾; No. 1, $1 12½@$1 12¾; Amber, $1 08. Corn steady; Old, 81c. Oats in good demand and unchanged; Dressed Hogs, $8 25. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 5,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; White, $1 15. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats unchanged. Sugar cured Hams, 13c.@13⅞c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard, 14¼c.@15¼c. Whisky, 97c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; buyers holding off, sellers firm. Sales of Common at $6 65@$6 80; Medium, $6 90@$7 10; good packing and butchers' grades, $7 15@$7 30; Extra $7 40. About 6,000 in pens unsold. Shipments, 335.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 40 for Hard, $2 40 for Yellow Dip, and $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 35.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 88c. Oats—Market bare. Provisions steady and unchanged. The decline in Cotton affects business.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The only sales of Grain reported were of 1 car-load of White State Oats at 68c., and 1 car-load two-rowed State Barley on private terms.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Cotton irregular, active, lower; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 11,561 bales; gross, 13,127 bales; exports to Great Britain, 929 bales; coastwise, 1,354 bales; sales, 6,200 bales; stock, 177,249 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 6,131 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,968 bales; coastwise, 629 bales; sales, 1,280 bales; stock, 102,357 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 12.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 5,519 bales; gross receipts, 5,521 bales; exports coastwise, 1,233 bales; sales, 1,880 bales; stock, 53,629 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton active but easier; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 3,129 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,291 bales; to France, 3,373 bales; to the Continent, 321 bales; coastwise, 1,458 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 49,643 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 2,739 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,584 bales; to the Continent, 1,768 bales; coastwise, 1,756 bales; sales, 1,326 bales; stock, 82,729 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 12—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 5½ ₱ cent. United States Bonds, 1865s, Old, 106⅜; 1867s, 109⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 24½; New-York Central, 94.

2 P. M.—Consols for Money, 91⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 24½.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12.—United States Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 12—4 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 62f. 57½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@7⅝d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 7⅛d.; do. do., shipped January, at 7¼d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 7⅛d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 7¼d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,300 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅛d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7⅛d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Tallow at 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Sperm Oil £105 ₱ ton.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Wool—The demand has not been quite so active as last week, but a large business has been done for the season, and we have again reduced our stock of Domestics nearly 1,000,000 lbs. Buyers have been quite numerous, representing both large and small mills, and if holders had accepted all the offers made the sales would have been larger. At the same time, a comparison of the prices now paid with current rates a few weeks ago shows very little change. The principal transactions have been in Fleeces, the sales of this description, comprising about 360,000 lbs., mostly Ohio and Pennsylvania XX at 58c., but mostly X and XX, at 53c.@55c. Michigan Fleeces have been sold at 50c. up to 51c.@52c. for choice lots, and the demand for these has been quite large. [illegible] refused for large lots. Good lines of Wisconsin command about as high prices as Michigan. Combing and Delaine selections have been quiet, but the sales of Combing and Delaine Wool has already passed into the hands of manufacturers. Pulled Wools have been sought after, but the market is quite bare of desirable lots of Supers and Extras. [illegible] sales have been 184,000 lbs., principally at 40c.@50c. [illegible] lots of very choice Eastern and Maine Supers have sold at 35c.@57½c. [illegible] has been good, the sales comprising 344,000 lbs. [illegible] 33c., and Fall at [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Mary Wells.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Kiralfy Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE—CHILPERIC—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

MASONIC HALL.—LADIES' FAIR of the "Union Relief Association."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 10:30 A. M.—LECTURE by Mr. George Vandenhoff—"Henry VIII.—the History and the Play."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town subscribers and readers. Advertisements will be received there at any hour. The office will be open on Sunday evening. Papers may also be obtained there.*

The Washington news this week seems likely to furnish a fair amount of entertainment of one sort and another. The lobbyists will doubtless press on their new subsidy schemes as hard as they can, and endeavor to make hay while the sun shines. The Pacific Mail investigation will probably produce results which may not be altogether pleasant to RUFUS HATCH & Co. On Tuesday Mr. IRWIN is to be examined, and we hope he will tell all that he knows, in the interests of truth and justice. There appears to be no ground for the statement that Mr. IRWIN desires to avoid appearing before the committee—on the contrary, he is quite ready and willing to testify, probably more willing than the Directors of the company altogether like. The investigation will inevitably deal the subsidy system a heavy blow. In the meanwhile, that "full and complete statement" so long promised by the Directors is still delayed. Everybody admits that if a good answer can be made to the serious charges involved in the Ex-President's representations, that answer ought to have been produced immediately. The most unfavorable inferences will be drawn from the continued silence of the company.

Our dispatches from the capital report an energetic movement going on among leading Republicans to secure some legislation this session explicitly in the direction of specie payments. Looking at the matter even from the stand-point of party interest alone, there could be nothing more advantageous. The question more important than all others is the financial one. If the Republican Party can settle it permanently and promptly, such action will go far toward establishing the party in the confidence of the country. Our dispatches indicate that the measure most acceptable to Congressmen is one declaring for specie payments a day certain, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money for the purpose. This is a simple measure, and might be perfected to meet the whole question. But we beg to urge on Congress the fact that the method is by no means so important as a decisive effort to reach the desired end.

It seems to be the general opinion of our trades-people that a better business has seldom been done at this time of year than that which is now going on. The influences of the Christmas season are opening the hearts and pockets of all classes, and for the present, stagnation in trade has disappeared, we hope not to return. The bookstores, like SCRIBNER'S, the APPLETONS', HARPERS', and MACMILLAN'S, are crowded with purchasers; TIFFANY'S, the Gorham Company, and other large establishments, have as much as they can do to attend to their customers, and houses like LORD & TAYLOR'S, ARNOLD & CONSTABLE'S, STEWART'S, and KINZEY'S are literally besieged by ladies. In short, we may look in vain for signs of "hard times" at the present moment. We are strongly inclined to believe that this improved state of affairs will outlast the Christmas season, and that we have bidden farewell to the last lingering results of the panic of last year.

The trial of CROKER has ended in an unsatisfactory way. The jury failed to agree, and consequently another trial will have to be held, with the not improbable result of an ultimate defeat of justice. Boss KELLY was present in court yesterday to countenance and support his friend CROKER. But before Judge BARRETT the new Boss was not quite so autocratic as he was in the compliant court of Coroner WOLTMAN. An application is now to be made to admit CROKER to bail.

As the King of the Hawaiian Islands is in some sense a national guest, it ought to be unnecessary to say that he is entitled to peculiar consideration at the hands of our people. But we regret to say that his Majesty has already been fearfully bored. To say nothing of the scourge of the interviewer, hurled at him on his arrival on our soil, he has been afflicted constantly by the "Hawaiian National Hymn." From the day he set foot on the American shores of the Pacific until now he has been serenaded, sung at, and brass-banded with the unhappy tune, which in an evil hour was imported in advance of his Majesty. Indeed, we are credibly informed that multitudinous and strong-lunged musicians in the chief cities of the Republic are at this moment practicing on the same melody. One glee-club, we are told, actually sung that anthem in the monosyllabic native Hawaiian. We can only guess the royal amusement with which KALAKAUA heard his own language murdered. If he is pursued as vigilantly with this air as the Grand Duke ALEXIS was with another he will go back to his Kingdom convinced that we mean well, but have no musical taste. Nor is it altogether good manners to make frequent references to "long pig," as is the practice of some smart people. It is very doubtful if cannibalism was ever practiced by even the remote ancestors of the present race of Hawaiians. Certainly several generations of civilized and Christianized natives have outlived even that unjust suspicion.

Precisely how much danger there is of a new outbreak in Louisiana it is difficult to discover; but it is certain that intense excitement prevails in New-Orleans. It is said that KELLOGG, and those about him in the State-house, do not anticipate any disturbances, although they were a little alarmed at the ugly temper shown by the people when the Returning Board refused, on Saturday, to proceed with the canvass. Delay is almost inexcusably vexatious at present; and if the board is wise, it will fulfill its promise to take definite action to-day.

Politics in Mississippi will be unusually lively during the coming month. A State convention of tax-payers has been called to meet at Jackson at the same time as the State Legislature, and the latter body will be earnestly entreated to reduce the present onerous rates of taxation. As the Republican Party of the State pledged itself in its platform to retrench expenditures and reduce taxes, some action calculated to lighten the people's burdens may be anticipated. The tax-payers announce that their convention is in no sense political or partisan, and they invite all citizens, Republican and Democratic, who pay taxes, to take part in its deliberations. Meantime, the Legislature will meet in extra session on Thursday of this week, to consider the recent troubles in Vicksburg. An interesting special dispatch in another column this morning gives a clear picture of the present status of affairs in that city.

THE LAST RAILROAD SCHEME.

We have already alluded to the fact that when the present session of Congress opened, on the very threshold was found the bill to guarantee the bonds of the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Companies. The bill and the memorial supporting it are interesting in many of their features. They show that their authors appreciate the character of the events which during the last two years have made the business of helping railways by means of the taxpayers' money very unpopular; but they also show that the old, fallacious, and mistimed notions of the functions and powers of our Government are as powerful as ever. These latest petitioners for Government aid do not ask for a direct grant of money; they do not even ask for a loan of United States bonds, or a guarantee of the principal of their own bonds; they only ask that the Government shall guarantee five per cent. interest on the bonds of the railway companies, and for this they offer various considerations which we need not mention here. But the pleas by which this demand is sustained smack of the times and the proceedings of which the Crédit Mobilier investigation furnished the melancholy history. The companies are engaged in building "highways of continental commerce;" they have made "investments on the faith of grants heretofore made by Congress;" the road is "a necessity from the political obligation of the Federal Government to maintain jurisdiction over all its territory, and to extend the process and protection of its courts to every part of it;" they want to "bring the cheap land of the Republic within reach of the laboring poor," and it is the duty of "true statesmanship" to help them; the roads would civilize the Indians; they would contribute to "the economy of the commerce of the world," and, finally, they would help reconstruct the South. Most of these high-sounding arguments are familiar in their form, and all of them are so in their spirit. It is surprising how quick the wit of railroad men is to discover benefits of all kinds for the country and mankind in a measure that will help line their own pockets. As a stimulus to universal philanthropy and active benevolence, there is nothing like the suggestion of a subsidy. The last touch which we have alluded to is exquisite. When Mr. TOM SCOTT declares that his "little bill" will be "a practical measure of reconstruction," he reminds us of that eminent speculator, *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, who "went in for the old flag—and an appropriation."

Mr. SCOTT'S memorial asks Congress to guarantee the interest of bonds at the rate of $30,000 to $40,000 per mile. The amount, he says, cannot be over $1,750 or $2,000 per mile. But he omits to mention how many miles are to determine the total amount of the guarantee. We have searched his memorial and his bill in vain for any limitation in this direction. We should say that with the two Pacific roads and the two Mississippi roads (tacked on in a concluding section) the Government would, in the end, find itself responsible for interest to the amount of from three to three and a half millions of dollars annually. This is a snug sum, and is about twice what our diplomatic communication with the civilized and uncivilized world costs us. The guarantee of interest also, it will be observed, is something as precise and definite in its nature as the benefits which the roads are to confer are vague, general, contingent, and uncertain. When the United States Government stamps its guarantee across a railway company's bond there is no room for doubt as to what will happen on the first of every April and October. The Government will be called on to pay from the people's money the amount it has guaranteed. It may get the amount back, or it may not; but as to the payment, that is certain. But when the Government looks for compensation for this payment to the various sources of advantage pointed out by the eloquent pen of Mr. SCOTT—to the civilization of the Indians, to the cheap farms for the poor of Europe, and to the reconstruction of the South, and all the rest of it—we confess that the prospect is not so clear.

Touching the two Mississippi roads, too, if we may mention them, we wish Mr. SCOTT had not overlooked them in his memorial. A little information as to them would have been interesting. One, it seems, is to run from New-Orleans to Shreveport, the other from Shreveport to Vicksburg. We have no doubt that they would be very convenient. It is a dreadful journey from New-Orleans to Shreveport now, taking something like a week, and it would be much pleasanter to go in ten or twelve hours. But then, if we are to go into the business of guaranteeing bonds for every railroad that would be convenient in the South, we should like to know where we should stop. The three millions or so a year which Mr. SCOTT is in hopes to bag would be a mere fraction of what we should be in for. And if we guaranteed in the South, why not in the West? We know already, on the authority of the late lamented JAY COOKE & CO., what stores of wealth are waiting to be unlocked in the North-west, and though the great railroad bankers have succumbed, we could easily find men enough to issue bonds for the United States to guarantee. There would be no end to that job. Indeed, we would back SCOTT himself to issue all the bonds the Government could possibly guarantee, and to furnish plenty of arguments for each new set as conclusive as those given in his memorial for the Texas and Pacific enterprise.

CABS AND CAB HIRE.

A correspondent of THE TIMES, whose letter we published on Saturday, said jocosely that as to cabs "there is no tariff; on a rainy day the fare may be $5 or $50, according to the condition in life of the cabman, or his dislike of rough weather." Our correspondent described the true state of the case. There is an ordinance which professes to regulate the licensing, rates of fare, numbering, stands, and driving of hackney coaches and cabs, but it is about as applicable to the present times and the present condition of the City as it would have been to the public vehicles "down in Judee" in the days when Jehu drove so furiously. It does not even profess to be of later date than 1866, among the revised ordinances of which it is classed; but the revision which it underwent at that time could have been nothing more than typographical, for it is the same in effect and in language as the old ordinance, and it bears internal evidence of being at least twenty, if not twenty-five, years old. In a suit at law, its provisions might probably be enforced—that is, if they could be determined—but practically they are of little effect nowadays, because of their entire unfitness to the present condition of things. This is felt and has its weight—as, indeed, it should have—in the Marshal's office.

The rates of fare prescribed are, among others, the following. For conveying one passenger any distance, not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for two passengers the same distance, thirty-seven and a half cents each, and for every additional passenger thirty-seven and a half cents. For conveying one passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, seventy-five cents, and for every additional passenger thirty-seven and a half cents. Then we have the rates of fare for conveying one or more passengers to certain fixed points. The rates themselves are of no present importance to us, but the language of these sections is worthy of attention. It is, for example, "For conveying one passenger to the New Alms-house," &c.; "For conveying one passenger to Fortieth street," &c.; "For conveying one or more passengers to Harlem," &c. But the question immediately arises as to these prescribed rates and distances, (which are set forth in like phrase through several sections,) what is the given point from which the passenger is supposed to start? Where is the imaginary centre? Truly, in this case, echo does answer where. There is not one word in the ordinance which fixes, or even hints at, this rather important question. The only way in which the point or points required can be determined with any reasonable approach to probability is by inferential process of reasoning. Giving ourselves up to this guidance, we are led to the conclusion that the distance must be calculated from the various stands. And where, do our readers think, are the prescribed stands at which they may find hackney coaches and cabs? They are around the Bowling green; in Barclay street, west of Washington street; in Pearl street, at Hanover square; in Maiden lane, south-east of Water street; in Hudson street, along St. John's Park; in the same street, along the "Little Park;" in Chatham square, and in a few other like places discoverable by antiquarian research, and known to our grandfathers. There is no permission in the printed copy of this ordinance for any standing of cabs and coaches at a higher point than Canal street.

But reverting to the point of distance—even then, is a cabman to be paid no more for taking a passenger to the New Alms-house, wherever that may be, from the Bowling green, than from Chatham square, or from Canal street, west of Washington street? Look at it as we may, the ordinance in this respect is absurd. It was made for a time when people took hackney coaches at those points, which they are now as likely to do as they were then to take them from the remote spots now known as Union square and Madison square. The antediluvian date (the war was our deluge) of this ordinance is shown clearly by the fares prescribed in so many instances, "thirty-seven and a half cents." Now, how in the name of the almighty greenback is a passenger to pay thirty-seven and a half cents? It can't be done. This provision fixes the date of this precious old ordinance at that remote period—practically remote, although within the memory of middle-aged men—when we still used and reckoned in what the New-England folks called "a York shillin';" that is, the Spanish real, the value of which was twelve and a half cents, so that thirty-seven and a half cents was three shillings. At that time twelve and a half cents, thirty-seven and a half, sixty-two and a half, eighty-seven and a half, were common prices for various articles; but the general phrase was—so many shillings. But these shillings went out of sight twenty-five years ago, and this cab ordinance should have gone with them. It is ludicrously unfitted to the present condition of things.

Moreover, in case of any dispute as to fare, the question is to be decided only at the Mayor's office; and, on inquiry, we found that two visits there, the first for complaint and the second for investigation, are absolutely necessary to obtain redress. So that if a lady who lives above Madison square is overcharged half a dollar, she must make two journeys to the City Hall on two days, one of which is prescribed for her, or submit to imposition. We all of us, including the innocent cab-driver, know just which she will do. This is all wrong—absurdly wrong. Questions of this sort ought to be settled (subject, perhaps, to appeal) at the nearest Police-station. The whole ordinance needs immediate and thorough revision as to distances and prices; and not the less in regard to this matter of prompt and easy settlement of disputes as to charges. Only by some such provision can strangers and timid persons be protected against continual imposition.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress must shortly adopt some plan for the government of the District of Columbia. The paralysis that fell upon the official organization which has latterly governed the District, left the Cities of Washington and Georgetown in a state of political orphanage. The late experiment was an expensive one, as well as unfortunate. It leaves a debt variously estimated from $16,000,000 to $22,000,000. Under the ancient order of things, the District was governed, practically, by a joint committee of Congress. Lobbyists besieged the doors of the committee-rooms in the Capitol, instead of lying in wait about the City Hall. On certain fixed days, the Congress of the United States ostensibly gave itself up to the consideration of lamp-posts, sidewalks, park railings, and other weighty matters, while the committee talked to empty benches, and the members wrote letters or hunted through the departments. This was not useful; but it was economical.

By an act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, the existing Government of the District was dissolved by a repeal of the law under which its members had been chosen. The same act provided for the creation of a joint committee from the House and Senate, whose business it should be to prepare and report a scheme of Government to Congress, at this session. That committee considered the matter attentively, called in several eminent publicists as advisors, and now reports its conclusions. Senator MORRILL has presented a report, and a bill which contemplates the appointment of a Board of Regents, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, such board to exercise the chief executive authority in the Government of the District. These Regents are to be three in number, to be removable only for cause, and to exercise for Congress that exclusive jurisdiction in the District with which that body is invested by the Constitution. In other words, the Regency is to be a new Department in the Government of the United States, strictly limited to the affairs of the District. The different departments of the District Government are to be in charge of bureaus or boards of co-operative control, the heads of which are to be appointed by the Board of Regents, except in two instances: the Chief of the Board of Public Works is to be detailed by the President from the Engineer Corps of the Army; and the Board of Education is to be partly made up of elective officers chosen by the inhabitants. This, then, provides for the government of Washington and Georgetown by a Board of Commissioners, deriving their powers from, and directly responsible to, Congress. The internal affairs of those two cities would be regulated by a municipal government, in choosing which the inhabitants would have no voice, except in one inconsiderable exception, and against any misconduct of which they could only protest to the United States Congress.

This statement of the case merely shows how anomalous is the condition of the people of the District, so long as the territory in which they live is the exclusive property of the national government. It would be extremely difficult to invent any scheme for the government of the District that should approach very nearly any system that has been devised for States, cities, or townships. For the power of the National Government to be diverted to the consideration of the political welfare of the population of a bit of territory smaller than any single county, seems like moving a vast machine to control an insignificant end. It has been suggested, as this exercise of power seems wasteful, that the remaining territory of the District be retroceded to Maryland, as that part acquired from Virginia was returned in 1846. That would leave the National Government in possession of its present buildings and reservations, and give the municipal government of the two cities into the hands of the State of Maryland. Such an arrangement would inevitably result in great confusion; nor could the nation be satisfied that any State Government would carry on and maintain the local improvements which ought to beautify the capital, and make it worthy of its name and position. Under no circumstances ought Congress to surrender the responsibilities with which it is charged by the Constitution. The Shepherd experiment has discouraged any attempt which shall look like another appeal to the suffrages of the District. Congress must provide a form of government which shall represent the Government of the United States. Known by some name or another, Commissioners must be those representatives. Whether the details of the plan proposed by Senator MORRILL'S bill are the best attainable, we are not now prepared to say. The subject needs careful examination, and one misfortune of this case is that the time for legislation upon it is so short. In any event, however, the Commissioners, Regents, or whatever they may be called, ought to be men who shall at once command the respect and confidence of the whole people. We take it that they need not be residents of the District, but they should represent, as far as possible, the intelligence, patriotism, and honesty of the people of the United States. Without these qualifications, the new "regency" will be only another unhappy failure.

CHURCH AND STATE IN EUROPE.

Europe does not present a picture of the happy family. There is much jarring and bickering and wrangling about many questions on which vital interests are staked. Everywhere may be noticed a more or less unsettled state of affairs, a lowering of the moral standard, a confusion of ideas and principles. This confusion is nowhere more at variance with the supposed enlightenment of the age, than in regard to questions connected with religious freedom, and bearing on the relations of Church and State. There is now scarcely a single country in Europe, in which the evil is not breaking out in one form or another. Italy has, for centuries, been like a body whose soul was the Church. The great political changes which took place there within the present generation, have naturally caused a sudden displacement and disruption of interests. The spirit of harmony and peace could not soon be expected to adjust the many claims which were urged in contradiction of one another. The Church was accustomed to rule, spiritually and temporally; she has not yet thought fit to acknowledge any other supremacy. Defiant she stands, and it would be difficult to say how or when she will be brought to terms, or propose any that may be acceptable to the civil Government. In France, the principle of religious liberty has long ago been proclaimed; but the tradition of governmental interference and meddlesomeness has outlived the tyranny of State religion. The State has still an influence over the Church, and the Church has a power in State affairs which continually opens a way for all sorts of abuse and mischief. Religious liberty and political freedom are equally at peril through the encroachment of civil or ecclesiastical authority. The latter exerts an undue action on French politics, and the so-called Ultramontane Party has played, and may yet play, an important and not altogether desirable part in the destinies of the country.

The attitude of the German Government on the question of Church and State is still more perplexing. Germany actually fights over again the battles of the Reformation, but in the wrong direction. Prince BISMARCK clutches the power which was wrested from Rome. His State inquisition does not proceed quite so unceremoniously and cruelly as the theocratic inquisition of the Middle Ages, but it is still an inquisition and abuse of power. When his hired evangelical professors try to demonstrate that the state wields the sword of right, and can legally shape ecclesiastical hierarchy and authority according to its caprice and interest, they simply deny the principle of free thought, and, it may be assumed, in contradiction to the great reformers of old. When these champions of religion fought against Papal supremacy, they did not intend to do so for the sake of the divine right of royalty. It is a question whether the Vaterland would be a gainer by accepting the infallibility of Prince BISMARCK in place of the dogma proclaimed four years ago by the Vatican Council. That, in the political evolution of the age, nations should sometimes be at a loss in handling newly-acquired instruments of action and progress, that they should often prove to be inexperienced, awkward, and inadequate in the discharge of new duties and the exercise of new rights, that the field of politics should be a field of battle where a thousand hostile opinions and interests meet and clash—all this is quite natural. The political world is full of accidents and surprises. The problems to be solved there admit of various constructions, and the cases at issue, such as a form of government or a course of policy, are liable to be determined by a variety of circumstances. It is not astonishing that men should differ in the view they take in regard to them. But it is astonishing that they should misapprehend or forget what it is to practice religious liberty, and what these words imply, particularly in regard to others.

What we behold in Germany, in Italy, even in free Switzerland, where civil authority has assumed the power of deposing and expelling Ultramontane priests, is not calculated to reflect much credit on their leading men. If they are the true representatives of their age, if their standard of justice is not below that by which we measure the actions of other men and our own, we need not feel very proud of modern progress and civilization. Marvelous and vast as it appears to be, there is yet little security in it for genuine tolerance and freedom. There are still in its wake many relics of barbarity. One of the worst is religious intolerance, religious persecution. It is equally odious, whatever be its origin and whatever its pretext.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Every few days, in some of the cities of this vast continent, a man drops mysteriously out of the circle of his friends. After a long period of anxious and hopeless waiting, he is advertised as "missing." His affairs are carefully investigated; his personal habits are rigidly reviewed; the neighboring ponds are dragged; half a dozen disreputable characters are arrested on the charge of having murdered him; the European steamers are watched; private detectives are dispatched hither and yon; money and talent are lavished in endeavors to bring the man to light. Sometimes a hidden tragedy has come to its end, and forced the missing one to suicide; sometimes an unaccountable freak or sudden insanity is responsible for his flight; sometimes debt or domestic burdens have long weighed so heavily upon him that he has hastily thrown them aside, and fled away from them. In ten days the missing one is forgotten by all save his immediate friends and relatives, and nothing but his unexpected reappearance, or the discovery of his body in a river or some by-way, brings him again into public notice. In our modern life these disappearances are so numerous and startling that they form the theme of many a romance, and point many a moral. They indicate that there are ten thousand traps into which the unwary may stray.

A recent case in Georgia has excited much attention. A young farmer from the interior went to Savannah on business, in January of this year. He intended to remain for a few days only; but after he had been absent until nearly March, his family, composed of humble and unworldly country folk, began to fancy that some disaster had befallen him. They sent to Savannah, and investigated the case. Nothing was known of him after a certain date; and when the rivers had been searched, and the police had spent much time in fruitless endeavor, the young man was given up as lost. But in October he suddenly reappeared at the old homestead, ragged, dirty, and almost famished. His story was a strange one. He had, during his stay in Savannah, entered a drinking saloon late one evening. While there he had been drugged and conveyed to a vessel, which carried him to a Spanish camp of instruction, on the coast of Cuba. When he recovered his senses, according to his own story, he found himself imprisoned in a stockade, with many other men, who seemed to have been gathered up in various cities of the United States, and he was informed that he was a recruit, and was expected to fight against "the insurgents." Our Georgian at once saw the situation, and when he was actually pressed into active service took an early opportunity to slip away, and run his risk of safe arrival at the coast. He succeeded, and after almost incredible adventures, managed to board an American bark bound for Key West. Thence he footed his way homeward through Florida and Georgia, his arrival creating a surprise almost as genuine as that produced by the unexpected apparition of *Rip Van Winkle* in the bosom of his family. This story is vouched for by the local press, who add that "JEFFERSON CLAY," the hero, is a man whose veracity has never been called in question.

The unaccountable fascination which the City exercises upon a rustic mind has much to do with great numbers of mysterious disappearances. Men who would shrink from and scorn an improper action are led by an almost irrepressible curiosity to visit nooks and haunts where crime reigns supreme, and where their guileless confidence is rewarded by violence, robbery, and sometimes murder. It is in any metropolis but a step from safety to danger of the most critical character. There was wisdom in the remark of the old German entomologist, that he had threaded forests in all parts of the world without fear, but that his limbs trembled beneath him when he entered a great city. The wiles which lure human nature to destruction by direct appeal to its most apparent weaknesses are the causes of hundreds of disappearances every few years. There are many suicides under the pressure of broken hopes and ruined reputations, which are not discovered until long after they are committed; some of which are never found out. Many a family has had to mourn the inexplicable departure from life of its chief protector, just at the moment when he was most needed, and when it seemed least of all possible that he should have committed a fatal folly.

That which is especially strange with regard to these disappearances is the fact that the vastly improved modern means of tracking crime, and detecting the whereabouts of fugitives or wanderers, should not have rendered the finding of such as remain alive more easy. It is quite as difficult now to trace the dozens of cases of mysterious disappearances which are constantly recorded in the papers, as it was to find people who had been spirited away before press, or telegraph, or railways existed. The man who travels abroad to-day needs to go armed with caution and prudence, just as in feudal times men did not stir from home without trusty weapons, and careful questions as to the dangers in the way.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

The new play written by M. Féval, and re-written by Mr. G. F. Rowe for Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, will be brought out at Booth's Theatre tonight. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the London version of "She Stoops to Conquer" will this evening have its first recital here. A new drama, called "Quits," is to be made known at Wood's Museum, and there are to be some changes in the performances at the Metropolitan and Olympic Theatres.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND CHRISTMAS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of our Sunday-schools in this City, in arranging for their Christmas festivals, have adopted the plan of allowing the children (even the very little ones in infant classes) to bring presents of old books, old or new toys, dolls, &c., or money if preferred, to be given to those who are poorer than they are themselves. They are thus made happy, on the principle that "it is more blessed (or joyous) to give than to receive," and oh, how delighted and happy are the little recipients. To stand at the entrance of a Sunday-school room and see the children marching in one by one, each "bearing a gift," it almost makes one wish "he were a child again." Just ask one of them who all that is for, and they will probably say "For somebody."

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to ascertain who would like to receive the offerings of a Sunday-school which proposes to try this plan this year, and I take the liberty of asking the use of your paper, knowing it is read by more Sunday-school teachers than any other daily paper.

A Secretary who is getting ready for
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1874. CHRISTMAS.

BOSTON'S NEW POLITICAL CLUB.

A permanent organization of the new Commonwealth Club, Boston, has been effected, as follows: President, E. R. Hoar; Vice Presidents, H. L. Pierce, R. Olney, J. Q. Adams, W. E. Perkins; Secretary, Moorfield Story; Treasurer, C. C. Jackson; Directors, Walter Allen, B. Adams, H. C. Lodge, C. J. Williams. The object of the club is the promotion of pure politics, independent of party organizations or any distinctive ticket. The club is to take no action as a club. The *Traveller* says that the club is largely composed of young and middle-aged gentlemen, of the highest business and social standing, whose purpose to institute an era of political reform is fraught with the most gratifying promise.

WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

AN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—THE POLICY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF THE CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade have had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, and have presented in writing the features of a Currency bill upon which they have unanimously agreed. The council have prepared a memorial to Congress asking for the passage of a bill to preserve accurate statistical information in regard to the commerce of the Northern lakes. They urge that the laws regulating the coasting trade of the lakes be so amended that masters of vessels shall in all cases be required to report their arrival at or departure from any port within the United States where there are custom-houses, and to file manifests of cargo taken on or discharged at such ports, the manifests to show the port from or to which such cargo has been shipped. The council will also memorialize Congress to provide for the establishment of an Executive Department to be designated the Department of Commerce, this department to be charged with the superintendence and care of the commercial, agricultural, and mining interests of the United States. A bill for the organization of the department has been prepared under direction of the National Board of Trade, and accompanies the memorial.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury will appear before the Banking and Currency Committee on Tuesday, and present to that committee his views on national finances, the currency, and the policy that he thinks should be observed in the management of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This conference will be strictly private, and particularly as regards finance and the currency. The Secretary recommends that all the engraving and printing be done under the Government at the Treasury Department. At the last session, in consequence of charges against the Engraving and Printing Bureau, growing out of the rivalry of the New-York Bank Note Printing Companies and the Columbia Bank Note Company of this city, a mass of evidence was taken by the Banking and Currency Committee, but no report of it was made to the House. The investigation not having been concluded, the committee have not decided whether to continue the investigation this Winter, and will wait till they have heard the views of Secretary Bristow on the management of the Engraving and Printing Bureau.

THE CASE OF MR. CATTELL.

In regard to the report of difficulties between Secretary Bristow and the President about the appointment of Ex-Senator Cattell as Financial Agent of the Government abroad, it may be said that the subject has not been discussed in Cabinet meeting, and has not been spoken of between the President and Secretary. The arrangements for delivering the bonds to the foreign subscribers do not require the appointment of an agent, and this is, very probably, the reason why Mr. Cattell will not go to Europe again in that position. In whatever has occurred concerning this appointment there is no occasion for a sensation.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The opposition to the confirmation of Postmaster General Jewell, which never was respectable in character, has ceased to have any weight or influence, and the number of those against his confirmation can be told on the fingers of one hand. The reports given out that Senator Cameron and some other Northern Senators are opposed to Mr. Jewell have no foundation in fact. Senator Cameron says that instead of opposing Mr. Jewell's policy of retrenchment in the Department he will earnestly sustain every effort made by the Postmaster General in that direction. Mr. Cameron makes no effort to conceal his purpose in regard to Mr. Jewell, and is surprised to find himself classed with the four or five Senators who are in opposition.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow, or at least Senator Morrill will attempt to have it taken up, and kept before the Senate till action can be had upon it. There has been almost no private discussion regarding this bill since it was reported to Congress. It is very long, and few Senators have yet taken the trouble to read it through, evidently depending upon debate and the explanations of the committee to discover what the details of the measure are. It now seems probable that Congress will approach the consideration of District matters without much partisan or personal bias, and with a desire to hear and decide fairly and judiciously on the organization of the new government.

THE NAPIPI CANAL.

Orders have been prepared at the Navy Department for the supplementary survey of the Napipi Canal route of Capt. Selfridge. The direction of the survey has been assigned to Lieut. Collins, Capt. Selfridge's principal assistant in the previous survey. The orders of the department particularly direct the attention of Lieut. Collins to the selection of locations for locks on the Lower Napipi, the measurements of the dam which must control the waters of that river near its junction with the Doguardo, and of the proposed tunnel through the elevation at the Pacific Ocean. The examination will occupy about four months. The party will sail from New-York by an Aspinwall steamer, thence to the mouth of the Atrato by the United States steamer Canandaigua, and will ascend the Atrato in a steam launch.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

A petition to restore the President's salary to the accustomed sum of $25,000, by a repeal of the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, and also for further legislation to recover any payment in excess thereof, has been placed on the desks of the members of Congress. It is claimed to be a constitutional argument for the same by a bachelor of laws.

THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF THE SENATE.

The Republican Senators at their recent caucus, decided to make the select Committee on Rules a standing committee, and subsequently the Senate, by a unanimous vote, placed Senator Ferry, of Michigan, at its head. This is considered a merited compliment, and an acknowledgment of his ability and marked services in making a thorough revision of the voluminous and complicated rules of the Senate.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

A number of the delegates to the Cheap Transportation convention at Richmond, are now in Washington. They do not design going before any of the Standing Committees of Congress in a body to represent their cause, but will severally talk to their respective Congressmen privately; thinking that to be the better way. The various subjects are placed in the hands of separate advocates. They do not seem hopeful that Congress will grant their prayer, the large amount of money required for the various internal improvements being beyond the means of the National Treasury.

THE TEXAS OFFICE-SEEKERS.

An additional number of Texans have just arrived, being those interested in the recent removals and appointments to office in that State. Several of those who were removed are here in person, striving for restoration, which their opponents are as earnestly endeavoring to prevent.

A SUPPOSED BANK-ROBBER ARRESTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 13.—A man, supposed to be J. C. White, the leader in the Corinth bank robbery, was arrested at Helena, Ark., yesterday. Parties from Corinth passed through here to-day on the way to Helena to identify him.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE—INCREASE OF METROPOLITAN RENTS—AN IMPENDING OYSTER FAMINE.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

Two articles have recently appeared in English newspapers in favor of universal military service. One of the journals, the *Morning Post*, recommends it as the sole panacea for the existing evils of our military system. The other, the *Saturday Review*, proposes it as an inevitable alternative in case a large increase in the military estimates should not be agreed to. It does not, however, seem at all necessary that the principle of universal service should be adopted for the mere purpose of keeping up the army to its present authorized numbers, and if one of the two courses put forward by the *Saturday Review* must be resorted to, it is tolerably certain that in the first instance, at least, that which merely involves additional expenditure would be tried. To give 120,000 men an extra sixpence a day would cost in round numbers one million pounds a year, and though no conceivable Chancellor of the Exchequer would like the idea of asking for an extra million to be spent on the army, it would be simpler and safer to do that than to propose that the whole of the able-bodied male population of the country should be trained as soldiers. During the four years' civil war in America the principle of compulsory service was never, I believe, introduced in connection with the Federal Army, for which, unless I am mistaken, recruits were procured by a system of large and constantly increasing bounties, and it appears probable that in England also the well-to-do portion of the population, to which members of Parliament themselves belong, would, if driven to choice, prefer to pay for the defense of the country—or it might be for the occupation and defense of another country, such as Belgium—in pocket rather than in person. In other words, the question between an extra million on the one hand and universal service on the other would be decided in favor of the extra million.

Whether England, with the great bulk of its population entirely unaccustomed to the use of arms, may not in the long run find itself placed at a great disadvantage compared with the nations of the Continent, where, (with the exception of such third-rate States as Belgium, Holland, and Portugal,) every man receives, or is about to receive, practical and continuous military instruction, is another question, and one which some day may, in its turn, be worth considering. At this moment universal service is the basis of the recruiting law in Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria, Italy, and Russia. It would be a mockery to introduce the principle formally into Spain, where, without any express law on the subject, universal fighting has long been the rule. Meanwhile it is nothing less than absurd to pretend that the recruiting question presents any serious difficulties. If a sufficient number of men cannot be found for the army at sixpence a day—which is what the British infantry soldier now receives for pocket money after all possible deductions for food and clothing—the temptation of one shilling a day would certainly be overpowering; and the extra sixpence daily for 120,000 men would, as I have before said, involve an extra expenditure on the army of scarcely more than one million pounds a year. There are really a great many men in a much higher position than the common infantry soldier, who would think themselves lucky if, after defraying the costs of rent, taxes, clothes, provisions, conveyance, and other necessaries, they found that they had a clear seven shilling a week left, with no particular purpose to apply it to. The French soldier receives for his own private disbursements precisely one halfpenny a day; for which reason service in the French Army is a kind of misery which no peasant or workman would incur were he not driven to it. To induce an Englishman to enter military service of his own accord a great deal more than that is, of course, necessary; and if sixpence for pocket money be not enough, it seems a pity to make a fuss about it instead of increasing the allowance at once to ninepence or a shilling.

I do not think incomes are diminishing in England. But house rent is certainly increasing, and in what are at once the healthiest, the pleasantest, and the most fashionable districts of London, north and south of Hyde Park, it is impossible to find a house of any kind, great or small, which will be let, at no matter what extravagant rate, without a premium being charged for the right of entering it. All the new houses that are being built in the neighborhood of the Park or of Kensington Gardens, are of immense size, and no account—in these regions at least—seems to be taken of that numerous and deserving portion of the population whose incomes are considerably less than from three to five thousand a year. The effect of high rents is to be seen in the numerous advertisements appearing daily in the newspapers, from persons who have "larger houses than they require," or who for some other highly creditable reason—but never from want of means—would be "willing to let" a certain number of rooms to families "of undoubted respectability." When the Roman satirist wrote of poverty that "the worst of it was, it made people ridiculous," he was thinking of a very hard, pitiable sort of poverty, not of that genteel form of the evil which renders those who are touched by it slightly ludicrous and also slightly contemptible. What can be droller in its way than an advertisement I see in to-day's *Times* from a gentleman who announces that, "possessing a good house, he wishes to meet with a small, respectable, quiet, sociable family who can furnish, and whose modest income may induce them to join him, with a view to their mutual economy and comfort." To such a superfine gentleman as this, unable to say what he means in plain English, letters, of course, must not be written, but "communications may be addressed" to him. A "communication" to the effect that the writer thereof was ready to take a portion of the advertiser's unfurnished house at a moderate rent would undoubtedly meet with attention. A lady who wishes to let apartments thinks it necessary to explain that her object in doing so is "to avoid the necessity of removing into a smaller and less commodious house." Finally, a clergyman who proposes to take in boarders, (and who seems to have acquired, probably by long practice in the pulpit, a very diffuse style,) prefers to put the matter in this way: That "his enlarged arrangements have enabled him to carry out still more fully his original object, viz., to obviate the trouble of housekeeping for small families and obtain for them the pleasures of society without expense, while securing to them the entire comforts of a separate private house."

I wish some of these philanthropists who are so solicitous to save their fellow-men from too great an expenditure in the matter of house-rent, would turn their attention to the oyster famine, from which we are all more or less suffering. It is obvious to the meanest capacity that if two families like to live together in one house they can by doing so save money. But two men cannot share an oyster; and the small but succulent "natives" are gradually getting so dear that, in the absence of some invention for replacing oysters by a perfectly satisfactory substitute, "to that favor we shall come at last." I am old enough to remember the happy days when oysters used to cost one-sixth, or, indeed, one-ninth of what they cost now. Thirty years ago, whenever one school played cricket against another—indeed, at ordinary matches for practice—an oyster-man was always on the ground opening and selling his oysters at the rate of two and three a penny. In the days of Albert Smith, when, at the beginning of a new entertainment, he invited his friends to supper, oysters were always provided in abundance, and they then cost eightpence a dozen. Now they cost three shillings a dozen, or rather, they cost threepence a piece. No one any longer counts them by the dozen, and at a dinner-party it is thought liberal if, as a preliminary dish, four are served to each guest. To begin dinner with six oysters would be thought extravagant.

S. E.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, makes the following statement of the operations of that company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874:

Earnings		$18,598,898 76
Operating expenses		13,563,738 32
Net earnings		$5,035,160 44

I notice that great stress is laid in the last part of the report on his ability to reduce the operating expenses to sixty-two per cent. of the earnings, and even below that figure, citing for example that the expenses of August, September, and October averaged from sixty-eight to sixty-one per cent.

The experience of many years has unerringly demonstrated the fact that the Erie Road, with all possible and strictest economy, cannot be worked at less than seventy-two and one-half per cent. of its earnings. Their own figures this year carry out this very fact, for they show that the average per centage of all the year round is 72 93-100.

Now that the President of the Erie road gets $40,000 a year instead of $10,000, as of old, that the number of officers has been trebled, and each at double salary of what used to be paid before, the idea of reducing the working expenses ten per cent. below the ascertained standard of many years is simply ridiculous and absurd. Of the disposal of the net earnings, President Jewett does not give any detailed statement, except that he lumps it into $4,005,900 for rentals, interest, &c., leaving a surplus of $1,029,260 44.

Taking for granted that the net earnings were		$5,035,160 44
The following deductions should be made:		
Rentals	$1,117,000	
Hire of cars	800,000	
Interest on funded debt	2,800,000	
Interest on floating debt	200,000	
Taxes	225,000—	5,142,000 00
Deficit		$106,830 56

instead of a surplus of $1,029,260 44.

To this deficit should be added the interest guaranteed on the $5,000,000 of Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, decided by the courts against the Company, and which they will have to pay.

Next year we are told that the interest on the funded debt will include $15,000,000 more. Supposing a fair increase of business for the year 1875, we may safely estimate the results as follows:

Earnings 1875		$19,500,000
Operating expenses, percentage same as 1874		14,221,350
Net earnings		$5,278,650
Rentals	$1,117,000	
Hire of cars	800,000	
Interest on funded debt	3,850,000	
Interest on floating debt	200,000	
Taxes	225,000—	6,192,000
Deficit		$913,350

It is needless to say that the prospect for dividends of the preferred stockholders is gone forever.

The construction account is not given, and this is a very important item of expenditure not included in any of the above accounts.

The average amount of construction required on the Erie road is about $1,500,000 per annum; and I cannot see how, with a deficit of $100,000 in the operation of the road, and the necessary amount which must have been expended in construction, and leaving out other expenses which are not intended for the common eye, the floating debt could have been reduced $823,283 72.

This report, like the many of Mr. Jewett's distinguished predecessor, Mr. Watson, must be taken *cum grano salis*. It certainly shows an incapacity of figures as to general results, taking, as he does, the percentage of October expenses as a basis for the average of all the year round, everybody knowing that, as October is the best month of the year, yielding the largest revenue on account of the movement of crops, &c., it results that the operating expenses are the minimum in ratio to other months of the year, and hence any estimate founded on that is erroneous and out of proportion.

A PREFERRED STOCKHOLDER.

THE FORSTER RECEPTION AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club will this evening extend a formal reception to Hon. William E. Forster, of England, and the occasion promises to be a brilliant one, and under most distinguished patronage. Among the eminent gentlemen who have accepted the invitations tendered them are Lieut. Gov. Robinson, Mr. Tilden, Governor-elect; Admiral Rowan, U. S. N.; Judges Brady and Van Brunt, Recorder Hackett, Judge Woodruff, Gens. Gillmore and Barnard, U. S. A.; Rev. Drs. Ormiston, Morgan, and Washburn, President Barnard, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Hon. Elijah Ward. The Reception Committee comprises among its members Ex-Senator Morgan, William C. Bryant, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Noah Davis, Judge Emott, A. T. Stewart, Hon. John Bigelow, S. H. Wales, Levi P. Morton, John H. Hall, Daniel F. Appleton, Howard Potter, Jackson S. Schultz, E. C. Cowdin, Samuel G. Ward, Richard Butler, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Isaac N. Phelps, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. S. B. Chittenden and others. The address of welcome will be deliverd by the President of the Club, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and it is expected that Mr. Forster will make a responsive speech. The ceremony will take place in the theatre of the club-house, and will be followed by a social reunion, a collation, and speeches, interspersed with music. The Secretary of the Club urges upon members and guests who desire to witness the reception to be present at 8:30 o'clock, sharp, as the President will open his address at that hour.

THE SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Superintendent Walling yesterday morning was informed by Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith that the injunctions obtained by Herr Adolph Neuendorff, preventing the Police from interfering with the Sunday evening performances in the Stadt and Germania Theatres and at Terrace Garden, had been dissolved by Justice Daly on Saturday, and that any performances given there yesterday evening would be in violation of law. Superintendent Walling ordered Capt. Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct, to prevent the performance at all hazards. Capt. Ulman notified Neundort, who at once declared that he would not give any performances in any of his theatres, and he did not. Special orders were given to the Police of the Seventeenth Precinct to prevent any dramatic performance in the Tivoli Garden, kept by Paul Falk. This place of amusement, which is greatly frequented by German people, is managed by M. Le Thorne, formerly of the Metropolitan Theatre. Early in the evening Falk had a circular printed, of which the following is a copy:

TIVOLI THEATRE.—Having received strict orders not to have any performance to-day, the entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental concert. At midnight, (12 o'clock,) not infringing with the Sunday law, the curtain will be raised to introduce to my friends and patrons the principal parts of the great trick pan tomime, "The Seven Dwarfs."

PAUL FALK.

At the Bowery Theatre the usual Sunday evening performance, including the play entitled, "The Pearl of Savoy," was given, the injunction obtained by Mr. Freligh not having been dissolved.

GETTING EVEN WITH HIM.

An Irish citizen called at the Post Office: "Anny letther for O'Hoolahan?" "Which of them?" "Anny of thim." "We can't give out letters that way—what's your first name?" "None of your business fwat my name is—I want a letther." "We can't tell whether there is any letter for you without knowing what your name is." "I'm a naturalized citizen, and ain't I as much right to a letther as anybody?" "Why, yes, of course, if there is one for you. I can't tell whether there is any unless you tell me your name." "Gimme a letther, I tell you!" "Give me your name, I tell you!" "Me name ~~is—me name~~ is—Patthrick Mahoney." (Clerk looks.) "There is no letter for Patrick Mahoney." After a little more stubborn insisting the man started away. A gentleman who had been looking on with much enjoyment, inquired: "So you didn't get any letter after all, Pat?" "No," said Pat, with a wink, "but I got even with him; it wasn't me own name I guv him! Is there anny other Post Office in this town where I could get a letther, sur?"

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A BRIEF STATEMENT CONCERNING THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO SECURE ITS EARLY COMPLETION.

At the last session of Congress (in May, 1874,) a memorial was presented to the Senate and House of Representatives by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, stating its inability to complete the road with the means at its disposal, and asking for such additional legislation as would render available the aid already granted by Congress, and secure the accomplishment of the great work for which the company was created. A bill, intended to meet the requirements of the case, was also introduced in both Houses. The memorial and bill were referred to the Committee on Railroads in the Senate, and to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad in the House.

In anticipation of early action on this bill by Congress, the following statement is intended to present, briefly and plainly, the present condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the provisions of the pending measure to secure its early completion, the reasons of public utility and necessity which are believed to justify and demand it, the benefits it will confer on the Government and people, and the radical and valuable concessions proposed to be made by the Railroad Company in consideration of the required change in the form of the aid granted by the Government.

ORIGINAL CHARTER AND GRANTS.

By act of Congress—which passed both Houses by a nearly unanimous vote, and was approved by President Lincoln July 2, 1864—the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was created and authorized to build and maintain a continuous railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, via the valley of Columbia River, with the right to construct a branch from some convenient point on the main line, across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound. All the people of the United States were invited, and given an opportunity, to share in the organization and the ownership of the corporation.

Congress, regarding the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a national need, and necessarily, from its magnitude, largely a Government work, contributed such aid, in the form of a most valuable land grant, as was believed sufficient to secure the completion of the road. The grant, which is still in full force, consists of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed, and aggregates, for the trunk line and authorized branch, between fifty and sixty million acres of forest, mineral, agricultural, and grass lands.

REASONS FOR PAST AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The recognized fact on which this legislation was based, as shown by the debates and the reports of committees in Congress, and on which the pending amendment to the Company's charter is asked, is, that such a national highway is needed by the Government and the country, chiefly for the following purposes:

I. As a military road, for the cheap and rapid transit of troops and army material and supplies throughout a belt of country 600 miles in width by 1,800 miles in length, in nearly all of which a strong military police has long been maintained.

II. As a post route, for the economical and rapid carriage of the United States mails to the people of three States and four Territories.

III. As a means of facilitating and greatly cheapening the transportation of supplies and annuity goods to the many and populous Indian tribes of the North-west.

The amount to be annually saved to the Government, and thereby to the tax-payers of the country, by substituting railroad for the present wagon transportation for the War Department, the Post Office Department, and the Indian Department in the North-west, will of itself justify the past and proposed legislation of Congress in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

IV. As a means of securing to our own people a great future commerce, which is now in danger of falling into the hands of a rival nation. The Government of the Dominion of Canada, by liberally endowing and beginning to build the Canada Pacific Railroad, by a route 300 miles north of the Northern Pacific, is striking for the trade of Asia by the short route from Puget Sound across the North Pacific Ocean. The great advantage in distance and time, which the northern continental and ocean route has over others, and which, in the future, must largely control shipments, will accrue wholly to our Canadian neighbors if the Northern Pacific Railroad remains unfinished.

V. As the only humane, prompt, economical, and permanent settlement of the difficult and costly Indian question. Officers of the Army, the officials of the Interior Department, and Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Committees of Congress, have agreed, as their official reports give evidence, in the opinion that the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will solve, peaceably and forever, the Indian problem in the North-west—saving many millions to the national treasury, besides avoiding the bloodshed and barbarism of former methods. This result, in a belt 500 miles wide, has followed the building of the "Union" and "Central" Pacific Roads. In a still more marked manner it will follow the building of the Northern Pacific, by rendering it impossible for the warlike Sioux and other tribes longer to subsist by the chase, and thus forcing them to resort to agriculture, cattle-herding, and other pursuits of peace.

The United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for 1872, said: "The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will finally settle the Indian question in the country north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and south of the British border. * * * Indeed, the promise is that two years more, if not another Summer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, will itself completely solve the great Sioux problem, and leave the 90,000 Indians ranging between the trans-continental lines as incapable of resisting the Government as are the Indians of New-York and Massachusetts." Gen. Grant, in his report as Secretary of War, said, "the Pacific Railroads (three) will go far to a permanent settlement of our Indian difficulties."

VI. *As a means of enabling the Government to safely reduce the regular army, and thereby reduce taxation.* It will do this by speedily rendering unnecessary the larger part, and ultimately all, of the troops heretofore and now required for controlling the Indians and protecting the settlers and mining communities of the North-west. Shortly after the completion of the Northern Pacific Road most of the forts on and near the Upper Missouri, now many in number and strongly garrisoned, can be safely and forever abandoned; and several regiments of troops can be relieved from duty. In a word the railroad and the population it carries with it will replace and relieve the army in the North-west. The completion of the "Union" and "Central" Pacific was followed by a like result.

On the other hand, the well-known fact that the route of this road passes through a region exceedingly rich in gold and silver, and the sucessive discoveries of mines of these metals in the adjacent country, make it certain that the tide of emigration and settlement will continue to flow in this direction, though in diminished volume, even without a railroad. The result will be perpetual conflict with the Indian tribes, perpetual demand for more troops to insure safety and order, and consequently perpetual outlay from the national treasury.

The cost of maintaining a regiment of cavalry in the North-western Territories is stated by military experts at from $1,000,000 to $1,300,000 yearly. The number of troops employed during the past ten years in the belt of country to be affected by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has ranged from four thousand five hundred to seven thousand, and an outbreak of hostilities would require this force to be doubled. *The permanent release from duty of even three or four regiments, by the completion of this road, would annually save to the Government and the nation's tax-payers, an amount equal to the annual interest on the cost of the entire line.* Whether the exact result shall prove to be somewhat greater or less than this estimate—here, in a single item, is a benefit, inevitable, tangible, and overshadowing, which must inure to the nation from the completion of the Northern Pacific Road, and which neither practical tax-payers nor practical statesmen will ignore.

As samples of abundant official proof at hand to substantiate these conclusions: The vetern and distinguished Quartermaster General of the Army, Major Gen. M. C. Meigs, in an able report written in 1866 on the importance to the Government of building the Northern Pacific Railroad, said:

"No means of improving the great national domain, of increasing by its products the national revenue and prosperity, can compare in cheapness and efficiency with the opening of rapid communication by railway with those distant, healthful, and productive regions." * * * "The enterprise is one worthy of the nation. As a military measure, contributing to national security and defense alone, it is worthy the cost of effectual assistance from the Government." * * * "For the mode in which aid can best be granted to the construction of this road, none appears to me so effectual and speedy, none to impose so light a burden upon the Treasury as the guarantee of a sufficient rate of interest upon a portion at least of the actual cost of construction."

The above mentioned report of Gen. Meigs was endorsed as follows by the then Lieutenant General:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, April 20, 1866.

The construction of a railroad by the proposed route would be of very great advantage to the Government pecuniarily, by saving in the cost of transportation to supply troops, whose presence in the country through which it is proposed to pass is made necessary by the great amount of emigration to the gold-bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains. In my opinion, too, the United States would receive an additional pecuniary benefit in the construction of this road, by the settlement it would induce along the line of the road, and consequently the less number of troops necessary to secure order and safety. How far these benefits should be compensated by the General Government beyond the grant of land already awarded by Congress, I would not pretend to say. I would merely give it as my opinion that the enterprise of constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad is one well worth fostering by the General Government, and that such aid could well be afforded as would insure the early prosecution of the work.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Under the same date Brevet Major General Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, wrote:

"My long residence on the Pacific Coast, as Quartermaster of the Department of Oregon, has enabled me to become well acquainted with the country, and leads me to take especial interest in the success of the enterprise. No country offers greater inducements for emigration and settlement than that traversed by the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and, without a railroad, none more inaccessible. * * * Government, by the immediate construction of this road would be benefited by the great reduction in the cost of sending troops to that country, and in the supplies; as also in the saving of time, which is of the utmost importance in military operations. * * * In my opinion, from an experience of many years in the Quartermaster's Department in the West and North-west, it is of the utmost importance to the nation that this road should be constructed at the earliest moment possible."

Brevet Major Gen. G. A. Custer, United States Army, whose intelligent and successful service as commander of the cavalry forces in the Indian country of the North-west, during the past three years, gives special weight to his opinion in this connection, writes as follows under date of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, April 9, 1874, showing that the reasons which rendered the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, vitally important eight years ago hold good to-day:

"So far as the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be regarded as a mighty instrument to be used in the development of this country, so far am I anxious that it should succeed. Whether it succeeds at present or not in the gigantic undertaking with which its projectors have manfully grappled, and which extraneous conditions have magnified and embarrassed, it is bound ultimately, and at no distant period, to realize all that its friends and promoters have hoped or claimed for it. *The beneficial influence which the Northern Pacific Railroad, if completed, would exercise in the final and peaceable solution of the Indian question, which in this very region assumes its most serious aspect might well warrant the General Government in considering this enterprise one of national importance, and in giving to it at least hearty encouragement.*"

VII. The Northern Pacific Railroad is necessary to prevent a serious and imminent increase of the Indian difficulty in the Northwest. Not only would a failure to complete this road prolong indefinitely the present chronic Indian warfare and the attendant demoralization and large Government expenditure, but *such failure would go far to render that warfare more bitter, more costly, and more disastrous.* The building of the Canada Pacific Railroad from Lake Winnipeg westward will drive the game from all that belt of country; the Indians of British America, following the game on which they depend for sustenance, will pass southward across the boarder and congregate on our unprotected frontiers in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Washington. Added to the tribes already there, this fresh incursion of savages will unquestionably render necessary one of two things—either the abandonment of the country by its white population, (which is not to be thought of,) or such a permanent increase of forts and troops in the North-west as will cost the Government many million dollars in excess of the present outlay.

Thus, so far from its being true that the country "cannot afford" to encourage the completion of this road, the country cannot afford to take any other course. To encourage its completion on the basis proposed will cost the nation nothing; to refuse such encouragement will cost the nation millions yearly. To attempt to stand still, while others are moving, is to go backward; to decline present action by the inexpensive and peaceful methods proposed is to incur the certain necessity of doing ten-fold more at enormous cost, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

VIII.—The Northern Pacific Railroad is required in the interest of national development and homestead settlement. The belt of States and Territories to be traversed by the road has an excellent climate, mainly a very fertile soil, exhaustless Summer and Winter pasturage, resources of minerals, forests, and mines of precious metals unexcelled on the Continent. The belt contains a large part of so much of our remaining public domain as is fit for settlement and profitable cultivation. It is due not only to the nation collectively that these resources be made available during the lifetime of the present generation, but it is specially due to our landless citizens, native and foreign-born, to the unemployed, and to farmers' sons in every State, that these productive Western lands be rendered accessible, and safe to occupy.

IX. Finally, the Northern Pacific Railroad is needed as a thoroughfare for the travel and trade of a large and enterprising population, scattered over a wide region. The total population in 1870 of the belt of States and Territories to be traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad was, according to the United States census, 1,751,335—or, excluding that part of Wisconsin not directly affected by the road, it was 810,000. The total population of the belt of States and Territories traversed by the "Union" and "Central" Pacific Railroads was in 1863, when their construction was begun, not exceeding 515,000, and in 1870 it was 881,163. If some Eastern localities have too many railroads, the new North-west has *none*. The people of Montana, for example, who have in ten years added $160,000,000 of gold and silver to the wealth of the world, travel 500 miles by stage-coach in getting from the nearest railroad to their homes, and haul their merchandise and ship their richest ores with ox-teams a like distance, while the development of nine-tenths of their silver mines and the utilization of their boundless natural pasturage are simply prohibited by the utter lack of rail transportation.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad is not in any ordinary sense of the term a private enterprise. It is a needed Government work, authorized to be done by a corporation as an instrument in which $30,000,000 of private capital has already been invested. The United States Government has more to gain by its completion, and more to lose by its stoppage, than all other interests combined. The Government owns ninety per cent. of all the land to be made accessible by the building of the road; this public domain, part of the assets of the nation, the completion of the road will increase in market value by an amount many times greater than the entire cost of the work. The completion of the road will transform a belt of Territories now governed and protected at great cost to the nation, into self-governing, self-protecting States, whose industries and natural wealth will swell the revenues of the National Government.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

By act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was "authorized to issue its bonds to aid in the construction and equipment of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage on its property and rights of property of all kinds and descriptions, real, personal, and mixed, including its franchise as a corporation." Such a mortgage was executed by the company July 1, 1870, and under it have been issued the now outstanding seven and three-tenths first mortgage bonds, falling due in 1900.

After a courageous endeavor to accomplish the work intrusted to it, using the road itself and the valuable, but at present unavailable, land-grant as a basis of credit, and after having completed the two important divisions of the line—the Eastern and the Pacific—the company finds itself, under the changed condition of things, unable to continue its work on its own resources. It has built 555 miles of railroad and telegraph; it has an equipment of seventy-five locomotives and 1,658 cars; it has surveyed its entire route across the Continent; it owns valuable properties, acquired by purchase and donation, and has prepared, on Lake Superior and Puget Sound, ample shipping facilities for a trans-continental trade. The road is first-class in construction and equipment; it is running regular trains and doing an increasing and more than self-sustaining business; it has become entitled to more than 10,000,000 acres of land, and has already sold, at an average price of $5 50 per acre, more than 250,000 acres, largely to actual settlers.

Villages and towns having schools, churches, and newspapers, have sprung up at many points along the line, while agriculture, manufactures, and trade have kept pace with the progress of the track.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD—EARNINGS.

The Company now proposes to complete the road from its present terminus, at Bismarck, on the Missouri River, westwardly 200 miles to the Yellowstone, up the valley of that river 360 miles to Shields River, thence through Bozeman Pass, across the Gallatin Valley, through either Deer Lodge or Ten Mile Pass of the main range, *via* Clark's Fork and Pend d'Oreille Lake to Wallula, on the navigable waters of the Columbia, thence down that river to Portland, Oregon, uniting at Kalama with the Pacific Division of the road, already built and running. It is also proposed, as the charter provides, to build eastward from Duluth through Wisconsin to the boundary of Michigan, on the south shore of Lake Superior. The completed line will thus extend from the North-western boundary of Michigan something more than 2,000 miles through our northern tier of States and Territories—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The certainty that the Northern Pacific Railroad, very soon after its completion, will have a profitable traffic, with sufficient net earnings to meet the proposed light interest liability, is emphasized by the experience of the "Central" and "Union" Pacific Roads each year since their opening as a through line. In 1873 the Union Pacific on 1,032 miles of road earned more than $10,000,000 and netted $5,291,242. The Central Pacific, in the same year, on 1,158 miles earned $13,938,969 in gold and netted $8,281,650; and it is to be remembered that nearly seventy per cent. of the earnings of the Union Pacific Road comes from local business, although the total population of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah, through which the road runs, was in 1870 only 240,421.

One-third of the above-named net earnings of the present trans-continental road would nearly or quite meet the annual interest, at five per cent., on the entire cost of the Northern Pacific Road.

TERMS OF THE PENDING BILL.

To enable the company to finish the road, and render the service to the Government and the country for which it was created, the bill now pending provides:

First—That the company may issue, in addition to bonds heretofore issued, its five per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, to the amount of $50,000 per mile of its authorized line of road, the entire issue to be delivered by the company to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Second—That as often as the company shall complete and equip a section of twenty or more miles of new road, and the same shall have been accepted as first-class by Government Commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the company $40,000 of its authorized five per cent. bonds for each mile of the section thus completed; each bond so delivered to the company to bear a guarantee by the United States Government of the payment of the interest thereon. The remaining $10,000 of authorized five per cent. bonds per mile (equivalent to twenty per cent. of the entire amount to be issued to complete the road) shall be retained in the United States Treasury *as a reserve interest fund*, to be used as hereafter named.

Third—That as often as the company shall complete a twenty-mile section and apply for a corresponding installment of its guaranteed bonds, it shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury $50,000 of its 7 3-10 First Mortgage Bonds for each mile of the section thus completed. These 7 3-10 First Mortgage Bonds are to remain in the United States Treasury, in trust, to secure, *first*, the United States Government for its guarantee of interest; and, *second*, the holders of the new five per cent. bonds, the *principal* of which will not bear the Government guarantee. Thus the Government receives a first mortgage on all the company's property and franchises in return for its guarantee of interest.

Fourth—That, to provide and secure the payment into the United States Treasury of a sum of money equal to the guaranteed interest as it shall fall due: First, the company shall, within sixty days after the approval of this act, convey and surrender to the United States Government its entire land-grant, earned and to be earned, aggregating about 50,000,000 acres, in trust, to be sold, subject to existing equities, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to actual settlers on agricultural lands at the minimum price of $2 50 per acre, the entire net proceeds of sales each six months to be paid into the Treasury of the United States fifteen days before the maturity of the next semi-annual installment of guaranteed interest; second, every six months the entire net earnings of the road for the previous six months, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, accompanied by a sworn statement of the business of the road during the same period; third, if at any time the proceeds of sales of land, together with the net earnings of the road, and any other sums paid over by the company, shall be insufficient to meet the next payment of guaranteed interest, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell sufficient of the company's five per cent. guaranteed bonds, retained by him as security, (mentioned in paragraph *Second*,) and apply the proceeds to meet the deficiency.

Fifth—That all surplus funds in the United States Treasury arising from the sale of land, in excess of current interest payments, shall, from the outset, be paid into a sinking fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds authorized by this act; and from and after the year 1888 the company shall make the yearly payment into the sinking fund equal to one per cent. of the entire issue of guaranteed bonds.

Sixth—That any holder of the outstanding 7-30 first mortgage bonds of the company, issued prior to the passage of this act, may exchange them for the company's five per cent. guaranteed bonds, bearing interest from Jan. 1, 1878, on terms to be fixed in the act. [The object of this provision is to place in the United States Treasury *all* of the company's first mortgage bonds, and thus give to the Government alone a first and absolute lien on all the company's property and rights of property, and that without working any injury to the company's present bond-holders.]

Seventh—That Congress may fix and determine fares, tolls, and charges on the Northern Pacific Railroad, provided that such Government control shall not impair nor defeat the security sought to be given by this act.]

LAND GRANT SURRENDERED—MONOPOLY PROHIBITED—ROAD BUILT WITH PRIVATE MEANS.

The foregoing synopsis of the bill is sufficiently clear, but three leading points in the proposed legislation deserve to be given special prominence. They are these:

1. Instead of being a continuation of the much criticised land-grant policy, the pending measure virtually surrenders back to the people the largest and best grant Congress ever made, by requiring it to be returned to the possession and control of the Government, and the agricultural portions to be sold to settlers at $2 50 an acre, the price of all Government land within railroad limits, while the lands thus far sold by the company have brought an average of $5 50 per acre.

2. The bill, instead of aiding to continue the existing monopoly of trans-continental traffic with unchecked control of charges thereon, renders monopoly and exorbitance of through tariff rates forever impossible on any and all trans-continental roads, by reserving to Congress the right to fix and regulate all fares and tolls over the Northern Pacific Railroad. Here is an opportunity for legitimately subjecting the through transportation business across the American continent to the permanent, effective, and just control of the national Legislature—an opportunity which the Government hardly has the right to neglect.

3. As to the interest-guarantee and the security offered in return, the bill provides, in effect: 1. *That the company shall finish and equip the road across the continent with private means.* This, under its charter, will make the company the owner of a through trunk railroad and over 50,000,000 acres of land adjoining the track. 2. That the company shall give the Government, *pari passu* with the construction of the road, a first mortgage on its entire property, present and prospective, surrender actual possession of the lands, pledge all the net revenues from land sales and traffic earnings, and in addition deposit a fund of $10,000 per mile in the United States Treasury—all as security for a Government guarantee of five per cent. interest for a term of years on the reasonable cost of the road, the principal not to be guaranteed. In a word, the company in prosecuting a Government work asks the encouragement of the Government, but not a dollar of its money. The bill appears to require the company to make every concession to the Government compatible with continued existence and the accomplishment of the work in hand. If its interest can be further improved in the interests of the people, consistently with fair dealing and efficiency, let this be done.

THE REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

Viewed simply as a business transaction, no one can doubt that the security offered guards the Government absolutely against possibility of loss under the guarantee, and makes it reasonably sure that the Treasury will never be called on even temporarily to meet a single guaranteed coupon. Add to this the fact, already referred to, that the Government will make a direct and definite pecuniary saving by the completion of the road quite equal annually to the annual amount of the guarantees; add to this the many and great benefits, commercial, political, and military, named in the foregoing statement, which are sure to accrue to Government and people, but which cannot in all cases be measured in dollars and cents, and the reasons in favor of the pending legislation appear to us, if not irresistible, at least such that they ought not to be resisted.

But there is a final and, it seems to us, a perfectly conclusive reason why the proposed measure should be passed, and passed promptly—the fact, namely, that in no other way can the nation, in its organic capacity, so legitimately, so speedily, and so cheaply help itself out of the prevailing business stagnation and depression. If, as we firmly believe, the prostrate industries and paralyzed business confidence of the country can thus be *started* on the path to improvement and health—if the numberless idle mills and mines can thus be enabled to resume, and scores of thousands of unemployed and suffering men thus be furnished with work and wages even a twelvemonth earlier than would otherwise be the case, then the argument would seem to be closed. Not only are the farmer and the manufacturer, the tradesman and the laborer, the producer and the consumer, alike and deeply interested in such a measure of relief, but the Government itself, by the increased revenues resulting from increased commercial activity and prosperity, will be a chief beneficiary of the proposed legislation.

In behalf of the great and vital interests involved, and with the belief that no one measure would go further toward inducing the abundant and idle capital of the country to employ the abundant and idle labor, thus breathing the breath of life into every branch of business, we bespeak for the pending legislation the candid and favorable consideration which we believe it deserves.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.
B. F. POTTS,
Governor of Montana Territory.

DEC. 9, 1874.

THE NEW LAY-OVER TICKETS.

From the Elmira Daily Advertiser.

We have taken frequent occasion to observe that the present management of the Erie Railway have honestly at heart the interest and accommodation of their patrons, and are determined to do everything in reason and justice to keep up the present favorable opinion that is everywhere expressed concerning them. We feel sure that, as an evidence of this, the traveling public will hail with satisfaction the new lay-over ticket system, which is to go into effect next Monday, as the present system was about the only objectionable feature that has been strongly urged against the management.

We have seen a sample copy of the new stop-over check or ticket, and it seems to meet all of the requirements that the most exacting may demand. Its size is about eight inches by three, and is the only limit to the number of stopping places, of which there are eighty printed upon it, being most if not all of the prominent ones on the road and its branches. It resembles somewhat a duplex ticket in general appearance, the centre having a ground-work of coffee color, on which is printed the following important announcement, which is the point of the whole thing:

Erie Railway Company.—Stop-over check. In consideration of the stop-over privilege hereby granted by the Erie Railway Company and accepted by the passenger, this stop-over check is not transferable, and will be good only if used within thirty days from date; otherwise void; nor will this check be accepted for passage if defaced or mutilated. Good for passage from the place of destination, as punched, to———.

There is a place for the conductor to sign his name, and dates so arranged as to be punched out, in the same manner as are the stations.

We feel sure that the action of the management in this regard will meet with cordial approval. It is plain, straight-forward, and the length of time allowed is more than enough for occasions which ordinarily arise before a person often on the road, and we do not hesitate to say that this action will remove the only real ground for complaint and fault-finding that travelers have urged against the Erie and its management. We trust that the company will find it as much to their interest as we are sure the public will to their accommodation.

As we have said, the new system goes into operation next Monday morning.

TIFFANY & CO.

No better opportunity is afforded for purchasing Christmas or New-Year's gifts for persons of cultivated tastes than is to be found in the ceramic department of Messrs. Tiffany's vast establishment in Union square. The love for ceramic art has been greatly encouraged and fostered, even if not originated by the enterprise of Tiffany & Co., and beautiful and artistic objects are now so much sought after that the firm have largely increased the department in order to meet the demands. They make little profession of selling original old pieces, for little worth having is to be picked up. All valuable pieces are inaccessible to the public as purchasers, as they are in public museums and private collections. But Messrs. Tiffany & Co. offer their patrons exact reproductions of beautiful objects in all branches of ancient ceramic art, as well as a splendid collection of modern specimens. They have some very fine reproductions of Roman pottery of the eighteenth century; also, of Delft and Marseilles pottery. One reproduction of Italian majolica of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—a ewer and basin—is especially artistic in design and elaboration in the Rafaello style of decoration. There are also some fine reproductions of Capo di Monte china of the early part of the eighteenth century, and also of the celebrated Henri Deux. This latter work is priceless in the original. There are only forty-seven pieces of it known in the world, and no sum could tempt its various possessors to part with their specimens. Among the objects which are of modern design and execution are four vases and five plates by the celebrated Parvillée of Paris—an artist whose work is so much in demand from public museums that it is very difficult to get him to accept an order. They are exquisite specimens. The same may be said of the vases of enamel on glass by Brocard—also an artist whose works are very difficult to obtain. A splendid large flower-vase of Colinot's is offered for $450; near which are two fine vases of Deck's in *faïence cloisonnier*. Among other specimens are a Sevres tête-à-tête, in Japanese style and spirit, by Damousse of Minton's staff of artists; also, two *pithong* vases of cylindrical shape, by Mussil, from the same factory, and an Egyptian vase by Solon. A splendid set of twelve coffee cups and saucers from Copeland's factory, in the Pompeiian style of decoration, is offered at $450, and two bottles, in the jeweled Persian style, at $200. Near them stand two vases in "honeycomb" bisque, for which the Copelands have such a reputation. Of late it has become very fashionable to hang plates of modern Italian majolica against the wall, like pictures. Messrs. Tiffany have a fine collection, including many examples with Messrs. Copeland's reproductions of well-known pictures painted on them. They range in price from $40 to $80 each. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have also a large collection of Doulton's reproductions of the old grés de Flandres wares, the famous Ipeon's Copenhagen terra cotta, Dr. Salviati's Venetian glass, and Marchesi Genori's modern Italian majolica. There is a curious rage for life-sized animals in China, of which there are many examples. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have also on exhibition the finest collection of china and glass for the table that has ever been imported. It is from the factories of all the first European makers.

INSANE HOTEL GUESTS.

William B. Swan, aged thirty-six years, a guest in the Hoffman House, was found to be insane last night, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Mary I. Haigh, known in the theatrical profession as Molly Haigh, became violently insane in the Revere House yesterday evening, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Roundsman Byrnes, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Since the sad death of the acrobat, James Sylvester, who fell from a trapeze in the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, a year ago, Miss Haigh, who was Sylvester's business partner, has been subject to fits of melancholy, and during her stay in the Revere House, in the last three months, has experienced several similar attacks, none of which, however, up to the present, were of so decided a character as to cause her removal to hospital.

THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION.

For several years past it has been well known in police circles that the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house was wholly unfit for habitation, the damp and wet being so excessive that the men in the house could not prevent their clothes from becoming moldy. During the past few weeks Patrolmen Hugh Fox and Diedrick Willetts have died of small-pox, believed to have been caused by the unhealthy condition of the station-house. An appropriation of $30,000 is required to purchase ground on which to erect a new station. The resolution for the same has been passed by the Board of Aldermen, but for some reason is delayed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

A FAMILY REUNITED.

One of the most extraordinary stories of long-lost and finally-restored children, is this which is gravely told by the Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin*, of Nov. 26: "We have just learned of a strange incident which has recently transpired in this city, which fully proves that truth is ofttimes stranger than fiction. Miss Gemma Frankle, well known to many in this city, will be a passenger on the out-going steamer to San Francisco, en route to visit her parents, in Florence, Italy, whom she has no recollection of ever having seen. When she was three and a half years old she was given to a family named Stokes, who promised to educate and provide for her until she was eighteen years of age. She was then taken to England, India, Germany, China, Australia, California, and last to Portland, Oregon, traveling with a circus. When she reached this city, about four years ago, she attained her eighteenth year, and left the company and took up her home here. She at once entered a printing-office and learned to set type, and has been succeeding admirably, winning hosts of friends by her admirable disposition and modest retirement. She had been in Portland but a short time when she caused letters to be sent to the United States Consul in Florence, with her photograph, requesting that steps be taken to ascertain the whereabouts of her parents, if living. In a short time they were found, and the happiness given the family at home, who had advertised in almost every country on the globe for their lost daughter, can better be imagined than described. They forwarded sufficient means to carry her from the land of the setting sun across the blue waters to the vine-clad hills of her Italian home. She goes, and with her the kind wishes of a hundred friends."

All care and anxiety about burglars removed by the use of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. So testify thousands who are using it.—*Advertisement*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Joints and muscles, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA.
THOMAS BAKER, Wallak's Theatre.
Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. All druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York.

A Desirable Holiday Present.
COLGATE & CO.'S VIOLET TOILET WATER.
A strong and lasting, yet delicate perfume.
Sold by Dealers in Toilet Articles.

For an elegant fashionable Hat of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Query. What will Cure my Cough? DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes all the choice perfumes of nature.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

BAYLES—WRIGHT.—At Little Neck, Long Island, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Henry M. Beare, ALFRED C. BAYLES, of Port Washington, and PRISCILLA L., daughter of Stephen Wright, of Little Neck.

KELLOGG—OSTROM.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Isaac L. Kip, CHARLES M. KELLOGG, M. D., of Fordham, N. Y., to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Alfred Ostrom, Esq., of Stockport, Columbia County, N. Y.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—At his residence, West Somers, Westchester county, N. Y., on the 12th inst., JAMES W. CONKLIN, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral, at his late residence, on Fourth day, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, and the Orthodox Friends' Meeting-house at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be at Somers Centre Depot on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves New York at 10:05 A. M.

COUTANT.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, PETER COUTANT, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his sons, John B., Thomas J., and his son-in-law Bartholomew B. Chappell, are invited to attend the funeral service from his residence, No. 499 3d av., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

☞ Brooklyn, Jersey, and Washington papers please copy.

CLAY.—At No. 38 Union square, on Friday, Dec. 11, 1874, WILLIAM CLAY.

CREVELING.—At his residence, South st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, ELISHA W. CREVELING, (of the firm of Creveling & Conway, New-York,) aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Masonic fraternity and members of the crockery trade, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M., and from the First Presbyterian Church at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Elizabeth Depot on arrival of the 12 and 12:40 P. M. trains from New-York.

DENIKE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on the evening of the 10th inst., WILLETT DENIKE, JR., aged 26 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 14th, at 11:30 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, J. Mattison Melick. Services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, at 1. Train for Rahway leaves New-York at 12 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, of apoplexy, MARY, widow of the late William Halsey, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, John Halsey, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 181 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock.

HENNINGS.—In Paris, (France,) at the residence of her parents, No. 86 Boulevard Malesherbs, OLIVIA AUGUSTA, twin daughter of George W. and Eva Hennings, in the 20th year of her age.

KING.—On Dec. 12, 1874, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, suddenly, of pneumonia, CLARENCE, son of the late Phineas P. King, of Sag Harbor.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

MERRIO.—Suddenly, Dec. 13, of apoplexy, Mrs. C. M. MERRIO, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Otis G. Corbett, No. 29 West 127th st., Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PARMLY.—At his residence, No. 19 West 38th st., Sunday, Dec. 13, suddenly, of pneumonia, Dr. ELEAZAR PARMLY, aged 77 years and 9 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 19 West 38th st., on Wednesday, 16th, at 3 P. M.

QUEREAU.—On Friday morning, Dec. 11, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of A. Quereau, formerly of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Orange Valley, N. J., on Monday morning, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:50 A. M.

SILL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, 1874, after a brief illness, Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Rector of St. Ambrose Church, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services from the church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

SPARROW.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, after a long illness, JANE LONG, beloved wife of James R. Sparrow, in her 62d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 107 Kent st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1874, ALBERT WRIGHT, M. D., aged 70 years and 8 months.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The wintry winds and bitter cold nights should remind all who are happy and well-off of the thousands of poor and homeless children in the great City, who shiver in leaky attics, or wander ragged and barefooted through the snow and mud of streets, or sleep at night in boxes and barges—hungry, houseless, and friendless.

The genial and kind Christmas season ought to bring a bright day to the dark lives of these little ones, in memory of One who has brought so much hope and happiness to the world.

The Children's Aid Society holds itself as the especial guardian and friend of the street children and poor children of New-York. It would gladly, if means are sent, offer during Christmas time a good dinner or festival to the thousands of hungry boys and girls under its charge, in the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools. It would give thousands of pairs of shoes and warm garments to the half-clad, shivering little ones which it shelters or teaches.

Fifty dollars will provide fifty children with warm dinners for a month.

Fifty dollars will put shoes on the feet of thirty barefooted children.

But the best of gifts is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to a home. Who will help to make up a Christmas party of poor children, to be gathered from the streets and lanes of the City, and sent far away to kind families in the country?

The children of the fortunate and happy ought especially to aid in making a "merry Christmas" for those who are friendless and poor.

This Winter is to be a hard and bitter one for the poor of New-York. Who will help to lighten it for the children of the poor?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 12,843 different boys and girls; 154,506 lodgings and 203,506 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen evening industrial schools were 10,288 children, who were taught, clothed, and partly fed, (461,208 meals were furnished;) 3,985 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 27,116. There have been 6,478 orphans in the lodgidg-houses, and 1,527 were provided with homes.

P. S.—It would be a great favor to us if our friends would lay this appeal before any Sunday-school or Church with which they may be connected.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, N. Y.—Sunday-school, 2:30; prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, 7:30; day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Open to visitors daily. The large number of children connected with this Mission look to their numerous friends, who, at Christmas time, make it a season of joy and rejoicing by their liberal donations of useful and pleasing articles. Goods called for on being notified. Cash contributions can be sent to WM. PHELPS, Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,512.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS! CHRISTMAS MUSIC! Christmas Anthems! Music Books, Music Folios, Musical Instruments of every variety and price, for HOLIDAY GIFTS. New Gift Music Book for 1874, the "Piano at Home;" price, $2 50, plain; $4, full gilt. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

WHISPERS FROM FAIRY-LAND.

By Right Hon. E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M. P. 1 vol., 12mo. With Illustrations. Price $1 75.

There would be something inappropriate in "Bawls from Fairy-land;" "Shrieks" or "Yells" would be wholly out of the question; there is a sulky sound about "Mutterings," and "Howls" would be extremely objectionable. So, upon the whole, I prefer "Whispers." And, indeed, the title is all the more appropriate, because it is in this tone of voice that the little elves generally impart information to those whom they honor with their confidence.—*Extract from Preface.*

THE HAPPY HOUR;

Or, Holiday Fancies and Every-day Facts for Young People. With 187 Illustrations. 1 vol., 4to, cloth. Price $3.

"A charming gift-book for young people, full of pictures of the best quality, and full of pretty stories, told in a delightful way."

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

THE TAINE-DORE PYRENEES,

WHICH WAS OUT OF PRINT BEFORE LAST CHRISTMAS,

AND HAS BEEN SELLING AT A PREMIUM,

CAN NOW BE HAD IN A NEW EDITION.

PRICE $10,

MOROCCO, $20.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
New-York.

THE FOUR GREAT NOVELS OF THE YEAR.

WEST LAWN.	FROM MY YOUTH UP.	A TERRIBLE SECRET.	TEN OLD MAIDS.
By Mary J. Holmes.	By Marion Harland.	By May Agnes Fleming.	By Julia P. Smith.
Price, $1 50.	Price, $1 50.	Price, $1 75.	Price, $1 75.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New-York. The choicest and richest collection of Holiday Books in the City.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; OR, SIGNS OF CHARACTER, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine." With more than One Thousand Illustrations. In three styles of binding. Price, in one 12mo. volume, 768 pp., handsomely bound in muslin, $5; in heavy calf, marble edges, $8; Turkey morocco, full gilt, $10. A beautiful gift-book. Sent by return post or express at prices named, by

S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
67,432 MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT OUR PRICE.
85,872 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT YOUR PRICE.
172,432 BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AT ANY PRICE.
New catalogue, No. 41, free. Send Stamp.
LEGGAT BROS., No. 3 Beekman st., corner Park Row.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at head-quarters, No. 230 3d av., at 8 o'clock.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUCKER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 12, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Edward J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold a one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 106, on Benson street, south side, 229.3 feet east of Morris avenue, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward, for $900, to Dewitt Cayten; also, a two-story frame house, with lot 21 by 106, adjoining, for $1,125, to J. McCune. No other business was transacted.

Quite a number of sales have been consummated at auction during the past week, and the total value of City real estate disposed of reaches the sum of $326,571, as against $644,725 for the previous week. Regarding the market there is nothing particular to be said, except that no change can be noticed, things remaining in *statu quo*. In fact, at a time like this, when activity is hoped for rather than expected, the least said the better.

We would call special attention to the proposed sale of valuable Brooklyn lots, which takes place at the Exchange in this City to-morrow.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for this present week, all taking place at the Exchange, are quite numerous, and the list is as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 14.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, similar sale, Samuel Jones, Esq., referee, of 1 lot, 20 by 100.10, on east One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of Second avenue, and one lot, 18.9 by 100.10, on the same street, south side, 347.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 183.4 by 230.5 by 302.11, on Nichols place, south-west corner of Prescott street, and a plot 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, adjoining above, both plots being a portion of the old Dyckman estate.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Franklin A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50 by 100.4, with a brick and a frame building thereon, on West Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of a lease of the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 587 Broadway, known as the "Metropolitan Theatre."

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 152.1 by 211.5 by 117.8 by 206.2, on West street, north-east corner of Bank street, with four-story brick buildings, 152 by 60, fronting on West street, and three-story brick buildings, 60 by 100, on Bank street, adapted for manufacturing purposes, thereon. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 25.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of thirteen lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north-east corner of Twelfth avenue. Also, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick-front house, 20 by 38.6, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 38 King street, south side, between Varick and Macdougal streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a two-story and basement Mansard-roof brick house, 50 by 40; a stable and plot of land, 100 by 162, on Fitch street, north-west corner of Madison avenue, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of 121 very desirable Brooklyn lots, located as follows: Eastern Park way, south side, commencing on the south-east corner of Bedford avenue, ten lots; Eastern Park way, south side, commencing on the south-west corner of Bedford avenue, twenty-three lots; Eastern Park way, north side, commencing on the north-west corner of Bedford avenue, thirty lots; Degraw street, south side, between Franklin and Bedford avenues, twenty-seven lots, and Union street, north side, both sides of Bedford avenue, (including two corners,) thirty-one lots. It is understood that this property will be absolutely sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and splendid chances for investment are therefore presented.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auction sale of the following valuable City real estate: Premises No. 225 East Forty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue, embracing a lot 25 by about 80, with a three-story and basement brick house in front and a frame house in rear; premises No. 403 East Fifty-third street, south side, 54 feet east of First avenue, comprising a lot 20 by 85, with a three-story and basement brick house in front and a frame building in rear; one four-story brick house, with lot 19 by 95, by 27 by 74, No. 187 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 111.6 feet west of Third avenue; and one lot, 25 by 95, on First avenue, east side, 50.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together forming a plot in size 50.9 by 100, on Third avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-sixth street. Also similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.9 by 90, on Fourth avenue, west side, 63.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of six acres of land located at West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, lying between the old Boston road and the road leading to Hunt's Point.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of a house, stable, and two lots together in size, 50 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 198 feet east of Avenue A, and three lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 39 Broad street, (old No. 45,) east side, between Exchange place and Beaver street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 248 West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, to close estate of Michael O'Donoghue, deceased, of the five-story brick house, with lot 30 by 96.5 by 26.8 by 83.5, Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand street, south side, between Madison and Corlears streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 48½ feet west of Eighth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-second street, south side, 375 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

Friday, Dec. 18.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.8 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 233.4 feet west of Seventh avenue,

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.10 by 75, on First avenue, east side, 37.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 306.3 feet west of Avenue A.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 158 by 271.9 by 170.11 by 204, on the Boston road, north-east corner of Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 23 Broome street, south side, between Goerck and Mangin streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 1-story frame house and lot, Benson st., s. s., 229.3 ft. e. of Morris av., Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward; lot, 25x100.6	$900
1 2-story frame house and lot, Benson st., s. s., 254.3 ft. e. of Morris av., adjoining above; lot, 21x100.6	1,125

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 11.

7th st., s. s., 148.1 ft. w. of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10; John Sommer to Sophie, wife of John D. Berie	19,150
46th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Robert Auld to Christian Trinks	19,500
50th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 39.9x96.4; C. Trinks to R. Auld	10,000
53d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x146.11; 52d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; 9th av., n. w. corner of 51st st., 25.5x80; Ambrose H. Striker to James A. Striker	100
121st st., n. s., 92 ft. e. of 7th av., 125x100.11; The Society of the Church of the Puritans to Edward F. Walsh	10,500
Valentine av., s. e. corner Grant av., 50x100, West Farms, foreclosure; Jackson O. Dykman, Referee, to Fannie M. Wallace	875
1st av., s. w. corner of 119th st., 25.5x90; J. L. Lindsay to J. & C. & T. Graham	18,000
5th av., No. 98, n. w. corner of 15th st., 32x140; 5th av., No. 73, n. e. corner of 15th st., 38.6x100; 15th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.3; 4th av., n. w. corner of 18th st., 50x138; Irving place, Nos. 72 and 72½, e. s., 79 ft. n. of 18th st., 26x106; South st., Nos. 153, 154, and 155, n. w. s., 60.3 ft. n. e. of Peck Slip, 73.9x—, irregular; Front st., Nos. 245 and 247; also plots in Greenburg, Westchester County, on Broadway, altogether about 40 acres; James H. Banker to Cornelius Vanderbilt	400,000
8th av. and Hudson River, 186th st. and Westchester County line, including all portions of Dyckman estate owned by Grantor, and not included in a conveyance to Jeremiah Fevre; Henry W. Genet by his attorney Marianna Genet to Peter McGinnis	5,000
10th av., n. w. s., plot No. 2, Fort George, (Isaac Dyckman,) proprietor; runs n. w. 440.1 ft. to land of Thomas J. Powers, thence s. w. 100 ft., thence s. e. 442.6 ft. to n. w. s. of 10th av., thence n. e. 100 ft., H. W. Genet by Marianna Genet, his attorney, to Jeremiah Fevre	5,000
11th av., s. w. corner of 96th st., 25.2x81.9; foreclose, John Hubbell to David M. Clarkson	5,250
11th av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x76; foreclose, John Hubbell, Referee, to David M. Clarkson	3,500
11th av., w. s., 100.8 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x61.8; foreclose, John Hubbell to David M. Clarkson	2,975

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal st., No. 244, 3 years, per year	$3,300
West Houston st., No. 84; 8th av., e. s., 40.6 ft. n. of 42d st., 39.6x80; 5 years—2 years, per year, $2,000; 3 years, per year, $2,200; 14 years, per year	1,680
11th av., s. s., corner 59th st., 100.5x100; 59th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 500x100.5; 58th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 500x100.5; Rutherford Stuyvesant to William Lalor; 21 years, per year	11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON MORTGAGE, on real estate; mortgages cashed; stocks, bonds, real estate, furniture, &c., sold by auction.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, HAS money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.— Six lots, north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet. Front on Morton st., 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—WITH THE ADJOINING LOT ON the corner—the elegant house No. 511 5th av.; 37 feet front, with stable in the rear and alley-way from 43d st., immediate possession given; full warrantee deed. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS OR EXchange for other real estate, stocks or bond, an island embracing 3,000 acres suitable for crops which require very fertile soil; conveniently located in Cayuga County, N. Y., entirely surrounded by branches of the Seneca River. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF SUpreme Court, of premises north-east corner of West and Bank sts. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Wallis, Referee, valuable plot of ground on the north-east corner of Bank and West, containing on West st. 152 feet frontage, and on Bank 212 feet frontage, together with four-story brick buildings, 152x60 feet, on West st., and three-story brick buildings, 60x100 feet, on Bank st., together with all the appurtenances belonging. For further particulars and terms of sale see legal notice in New-York *Transcript*.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 315 WEST 19TH ST., IN good order, with all modern improvements; possession at once. Apply to J. M. GANO, No. 40 West 24th st., or No. 313, next door.

TO LET.—FRENCH FLAT AND FURNITURE FOR sale, which is new; flat consists of nine rooms and all modern improvements; rent $80 per month; desirable location. Address H. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE STORES, WITH basements, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st., near Howard st.; marble front building; each store about 38x100 feet; can be rented together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A NEW STORE ON UNION SQUARE TO lease, 25x100, four lofts, with every convenience, suitable for furniture, piano-forte, or sewing-machines; rent very moderate to a good tenant. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 7th day of November, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GUSTAV FREYER and HENRY TIMPE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d14-1aw3wM No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d14-1aw3wM. No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

NO. 4,976.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP REIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Phillip Rein, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the district court of said district.
MATTHEW VASSAR CABLE, Assignee.
d7-1aw3wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Our inability for the past two years to meet the constantly increasing demands of the trade for our goods requiring the removal and enlargement of our works to a vaporizing capacity of fifteen thousand gallons, and leaching capacity of seventeen thousand gallons per day, which will be ready by April next, we ask in the meantime the indulgence of our friends in regard to promptness in filling orders. We offer for sale two 3,000 gallon each capacity stills and part of our other machinery now in use, deliverable month of April.
GEO. W. KIDD & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.— 6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY,
BEGINNING THE NEW VOLUME,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED,
Now Ready, Containing

THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. XIX. Tying up the Clews. By EDWARD STRAHAN. Illustrated. Concluded.
FOLLOWING THE TIBER. Two Papers. I. Illustrated.
THE PARADOX. By CHARLOTTE F. BATES.
A NIGHT AT COCKHOOLET CASTLE. By the Author of "Blindpits."
THE LEADEN ARROW. By EDWARD C. BRUCE.
TWO MIRRORS. By F. A. HILLARD.
MALCOLM. Chaps. 64-70. By GEORGE MACDONALD. Concluded.
THE STAGE IN ITALY. By R. DAVEY.
THREE FEATHERS. Chaps. 20-22. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule."
ON THE VIA SAN BASILIO. By EARL MARBLE.
A CHRISTMAS HYMN. By THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.
THE PARSEES. By FANNIE ROPER FEUDGE.
OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP:—A Swedish Provincial Theatre—Venetian Caffès—A New-Mexican Christmas—English Bible Translations.
LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

Before subscribing for any other monthly magazine for 1875, see the Premium List of one hundred and sixty volumes of choice books, a selection from which is offered to each subscriber remitting $4, the regular subscription price to
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

TERMS—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents. Liberal Clubbing Rates. SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND ST.
CLEARING
ALL OUR MILLINERY GOODS.
SILK VELVETS at 40c., 50c., 75c., $1, up.
BLACK SILK VELVETS FOR BONNETS AND MANTILLAS.
LARGE LOT OF VELVETEENS at 15c. per yard.
RIBBONS FOR SASHES.
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
BIRDS,
SILKS, MIGNONS, AND SATINS.
KID GLOVES.
250 Dozen genuine LOUIS GLOVE, 45c. pair.
NELSON GLOVE.
500 dozen OPERAS, whites, blacks, and colored, two buttons,
65 CENTS THE PAIR.
DELIVERY OF OUR MONOGRAM GLOVE, HOLIDAY SHADES, two buttons. } 95c. pair.
1,500 dozen of our EDWARD TWO BUTTONS at $1 10 pair.
CASTOR GLOVES, 45c., 75c., $1, $1 25 pair.
LOOK AT OUR FURS, FURS.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Slipper Patterns, 50c., 75c. up.
Sofa Cushions, 50c., 75c., and $1.
Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies' Best Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.
Ladies' Finest Felts, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 38.
CLEARING OUR STOCK OF TRIMMED HATS.
GENTS' HATS.
HOLIDAY SHAPES.
SILK BEAVER DRESS HATS, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6.
GENTS' FINE FELT HATS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up.
GENTS' SEAL-SKIN HATS, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9, $10.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND,
62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED FAMILY, RESIDing in a pleasant villa, surrounded by a large garden, in the healthy and cheerful town of Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, is willing to take charge of two girls, aged from ten to twelve years, with a promise of a motherly care and attention to their proper education.

Two boys of a similar age can also be accommodated. Arnstadt possesses excellent schools, including a college. Particulars may be obtained by applying to FREDERICK PROBST & CO., 61 Broad st., New-York.

NO. 588 6TH AV.—LITERARY REPOSITORY and Educational Agency.—Principals supplied with pupils, teachers with positions; a teacher of English and classics open for position in school or private pupils; also a lady of many years' experience for English and music.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATERcolor and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, speaking English and Portuguese, capable of teaching music and all the higher branches of literature and science, having the best testimonials, wishes an engagement in an American family in New-York, or in any other city in the United States. Address L. E., Post Office Box No. 2,668.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, 6 YEARS' EDucation in Europe, desires to take a few pupils from good families, for German, French, and Music, vocal and instrumental, at her family residence; terms moderate; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 173 West 47th st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHing to teach three hours per day in exchange for board and washing, one hour from New-York, may address OPTIMUS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SCHOOL OR FAMILY DESIRING A THORough teacher of music, Latin, or English, will address INSTRUCTION, No. 993½ DeKalb av., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 21. See *City Record*.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GARDENING AND MILK BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Thirty-one acres rich land, cleared, twelve cows, two horses, hogs, agricultural implements, &c., adjoining large city. Address A. F. SPAWN, No. 110 Liberty st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st.

United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.
FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,
SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.
PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF THE
City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until
THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of R. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY.

BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL at this office and examine the plan proposed by the company for securing their interest, before engaging in an expensive and, probably, protracted and disastrous litigation. A large number of bondholders have already assented, and if all will promptly co-operate the company can be relieved from embarrassment, and its valuable franchise and property preserved for the security and benefit of its bondholders instead of being wasted in litigation.
DEC. 14, 1874.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

AT AN ELECTION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF this company, held on Dec. 8, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HARRY CONRAD.	GEORGE OPDYKE.
SAMUEL F. BARGER.	ISAAC C. KENDALL.
HENRY R. KUNHARDT.	DANIEL T. HOTCHKISS.
PHILO C. CALHOUN.	HENRY L. DYER.
PELEG HALL.	ALEXANDER SHAW.

CHARLES M. MARSH.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HARRY CONRAD was elected President, E. J. STERLING, Vice President, and PHILO C. CALHOUN, Treasurer. WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers.
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice Municipal Bonds and other A 1 investment securities paying 10 to 12 per cent. for sale below par.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary *pro tem*.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of the loss of certificates Nos. 319—300 shares—and 320—200 shares—of the capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company, owned by him, and that he will apply to said company to issue new certificates of said stock to him, and all parties are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. FREDERICK A. BABCOCK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1874. No. 54 Broad st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE without bonus; second mortgages cashed.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is now open for business.

A WORD TO FAMILIES
WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.

At Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., can be found an excellent selection of servants for all kinds of work, such as German, Swedish, English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans. None but respectable, capable help supplied. All orders carefully attended to, with moderate charges when suited.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.— Mrs. Hardiman's—Select servants, Protestant, French, English, Irish, German, Scotch, colored, Swedish; male, female; private families, hotels, restaurants; City, country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; girls want situations, (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good, tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; can take charge of dining-room, clean silver, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY girl, lately landed, for chamber-work and assist in washing, or do the general house-work in a small family; honest and trustworthy; wages, $10 per month; has good reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.— By a young French girl with best of City references; speaks English perfectly; is good as nurse and seamstress or assist generally; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAdy's maid, by a respectable young colored girl; understands the work thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 859 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTEStant woman as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 243 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND COOK.—BY TWO Protestant girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress, and the other as cook; City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both American and English; also soups, fish, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; willing to take the entire charge of the kitchen if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 845 6th av., corner 48th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly in all its parts; can bone and lard, and do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable and a very good cook; meats, games, pastries, &c.; can get up nice side dishes, excellent baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish undoubted references. Inquire for H., at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class family cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; makes nice soups, desserts, &c., also pastry; can furnish unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, WHO HAS LIVED in the best families, and who has the highest recommendations; is a perfect cook, and can get up dinners and suppers for parties in a first-class manner; is neat and orderly in her kitchen. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A USEful Chinaman, who can do general house-work and be generally useful to suit; is very tidy, active, handy City or country; for low wages; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, respectable young woman who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has very best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, &c.; speaks German, and will assist with the washing; wages $18. Can be seen at Odell's French Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS PROFESSED cook in private family; has the best city references for competency; is very neat, willing, and of a good disposition. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, STEADY WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; excels in baking and pastry; is sober and economical in her kitchen; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG COLORED woman; is willing to assist with the washing; has good references. Address J. C., No. 149 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook or laundress City or country; best City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 309 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A STOUT, HEALTHY SCOTCH WOMAN as cook, or cook and laundress; can fill either position well; not afraid of work; in City; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS VERY GOOD cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st., rear house, Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North German girl; best City reference. Call or address No. 146 Leonard st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMmended young woman; can do all kinds of family cooking; meats, pastry, &c. Call at No. 859 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference. Can be seen to-day (Monday) at No. 112 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, A real cordon bleu, with good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EITHER IN City or country; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer for City or country. Apply at 247 3d av.

DOMESTICS, HONEST, CAPABLE, AND trusty, male and female, furnished by C. Jacquin, French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES A few more engagements, by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim in the neatest styles; terms moderate. Call at No. 354 9th av., between 30th and 31st sts., ring second bell.

DRESS-MAKER, GOOD FITTER AND TRIMmer, wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 448 7th av., in the store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEWORK, NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID. —By a young French girl; would like a place in a private family to make herself useful; is very fond of children, and willing to work; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; anxious to get a good home. Call at No. 859 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, to assist in general house-work. Call for two days at No. 153 West 27th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; has had two places in three years; is a good, willing, strong girl; best references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who does up all kinds of fine clothes in the neatest manner; understands her work fully, and is quick and thorough in all her duties; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class Protestant young German girl as laundress; understands her business perfectly; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan as laundress; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN INTELLIGENT PERSON, speaking perfect French and good German, as maid to a lady or young ladies; is a competent dress-maker and first-class hair-dresser, and fully understands how to wait on ladies; will be well recommended by last employer. Call or address Maid, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 311 1-2 GRAND STREET, N. Y.
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GREETING.
Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!!
(WHEN THEY COME.)
HOLIDAY GOODS.
EXHIBITION EVERY DAY.
HAVE NOT TIME FOR SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS.
TOYS
FROM EVERY PART OF THE WORLD,
TOYS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
Toys for the Million. Toys for the Family.
Toys for the Parlor. Toys for the Children.
DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
PRICES RUNNING FROM 5C. TO $20 EACH.
OLD SANTA CLAUS
WAITS TO SHOW THE BOYS AND GIRLS TO HIS GROTTO.
COME AND SEE
WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
FANCY LEATHER GOODS, SATCHELS,
TRAVELING BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS,
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE, BEDS, PARLORS,
HORSES AND 100 DIFFERENT ANIMALS,
STABLES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES,
TOOL-CHESTS, BANKS, SAFES, DRUMS,
TRUMPETS, MECHANICAL TOYS, FANCY TABLES, STATIONERY, and
THOUSANDS OF OTHER TOYS, WHICH WE CANNOT ENUMERATE.
PLEASE NOTICE.
BASEMENT FLOOR—CARRIAGES AND LOW-PRICED TOYS,
FIRST FLOOR, { FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, AND LEATHER GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR, { FINE DOLLS, FINE WORK-BOXES, CAGES, CANARY BIRDS, COMPLETE DOLL DEPARTMENT, AND FINEST TOYS.
THIRD FLOOR—WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
THIS SEASON'S EXHIBITION Contains the Largest Variety we have Yet Offered.
OUR PRICES will be found much below regular rates.
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND FAIRS are allowed a discount.
GOODS DELIVERED in all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, by our wagons, FREE.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York.
P. S.—FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Youths'
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
Plain, Hemmed, and Initialed Hdkfs,
Silk Mufflers,
White and Colored Silk Hdks,
Robes de Chambre,
Smoking Jackets,
French and English
Cardigan Jackets,
Dressing Robes,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
NECK WEAR.
"Chesson's" Celebrated Kid Gloves,
from 1 TO 10 BUTTONS.
"Chas. Robert's"
Best Paris Dog and Castor Gloves,
from 1 TO 3 BUTTONS.
Improved Dress Shirts, and Collars and Cuffs,
Ready made and to order, and WARRANTED TO FIT.
French and English Umbrellas,
ELEGANTLY MOUNTED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, VERY respectable, as chamber-maid and nurse or waitress; experienced in the care of young and growing children; best recommendations for honesty, sober, very neat, kind, obliging to children and all others; real French; speaks good English; country or City; wages moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class nurse; understands the business perfectly; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and can furnish reference from last employer. Inquire for B., at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl, with the best of references; very fond of children; a good seamstress; is neat, willing, kind to children, and speaks English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl, who is fond and careful of children; is also a good plain seamstress, and willing to be useful in a good home; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS WET nurse in a private family; has a fresh breast of milk; is a good seamstress. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman as nurse to an invalid lady; can furnish five years' City reference. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—A HOSPITAL NURSE, OF BEST REFERence, wishes to attend to sick people or children, or to go on board of a vessel for that purpose. Call at No. 359 Little 12th st., near Gansevoort st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL AS plain seamstress, and sews on the machine; will either do chamber-work or assist with children; is a good, willing girl; would prefer the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands dress-making; wishes a permanent place in a private family. Call or address No. 629 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, as first class seamstress and hair-dresser; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 525 6th av.

SERVANT.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDISH girl as general servant; is not afraid of work; City or country; good plain cook and laundress; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings; can take a man's place; is neat and tidy; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS SOLICITS families' and gents' washing at her own residence. Mrs. Duffey, No. 239 West 29th st., top floor, back.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A WOMAN wants to go out by the day or by the week, to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, milking, &c.; would take care of furnace and make himself generally useful; City or country; best references. Address F. O., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good and careful driver, and is thoroughly acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; has six years' City reference from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SINGLE; thoroughly understands his business; good references from last employer; City or country. Address F., private stable, No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, AS COACHman, by a first-class man; honest, sober. Apply at No. 27 Perry st. for two days.

Holiday Goods.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS. Extraordinary low prices.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $3, $3 50, $4, and $5.
REAL POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, also BARBES, CAPES, COLLARETTES, JACKETS, &c.
FRENCH EMBOIDERED SETS, 75c. and $1; worth $1 50 and $2.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 60c.; worth 90c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

PRESENTS
AT LOW PRICES.
AT THE LADIES' BAZAAR,
CHAPEL OF CENTRAL CHURCH,
7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 16, and 17, from 7 to 10 P. M.

OPENING!—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY.
Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect.
Open until 8 P. M. THIS WEEK. OUR MAGAZINE is mailed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom; wife first-class laundress; the best of City and country reference. Address for two days R. M., No. 50 4th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS WELL EXperienced and competent in all respects; willing and obliging; can come highly recommended, as six years' first-class City references will show. Call on or address David, No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED man; understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from last employer. Address J. M., No. 138 West 28th st.

HANDY MAN IN BOARDING-HOUSE OR Hotel.—By an English Protestant, aged thirty-two years, who has acted as hotel painter and carpenter, and can tend furnace, build fires, repair furniture, locks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN English Protestant man and wife; one daughter eight years old; man can care and drive horses, milk, take care of cattle, tend furnace, sweep walks, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work; is a good plain cook; also, good laundress; daughter do errands and light work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-FOUR years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, feed poultry, tend furnace, and do other chores; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A LADY for her butler; is a Frenchman; speaks English, and understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; wages, $20. Inquire for G. L., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 77 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; good recommendations. Apply or address No. 713 6th av., Mrs. Whitmore's hair store.

WAITER.—BY AN ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MAN, English, where he might make himself useful; has reference. Address W. B., No. 344 East 16th st.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—BEST REFERENCES required. Address, stating terms, WOOLSEY, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.
HOSIERY, &C.
AN IMPORTED STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOLEN HOSE AT ABOUT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. EXAMINE.
LADIES' AND GENT'S MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 up.
Children's Vests and Drawers, 30c., 35c., 40c., up.
100 dozen of dollar Men's Shirts and Drawers at 50 cents each.
Very fine scarlet all wool do., $1 50 each.
LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK MUFFLERS, 50c., 75c. up.
GENT'S TIES AND SCARFS—NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES.
E. Ridley & Son,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.
GRAND ST. CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE RUNNING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand Street, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

REAL THREAD LACE COLLARS at 25c., 38c. 45c., 50c., ONE-THIRD REGULAR PRICE.
Large purchase Real Honiton, Maltese, Applique, and Point Collars offering at 50c. on the dollar.
REAL THREAD AND APPLIQUE BARBES, 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 75, up to $10 EACH.
INQUIRE FOR ITALIAN LACE SETS, CONSISTING OF COLLARS AND SLEEVES, at $1, $1 25, $1 75, to $5.
100 Imitation Sets, 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c. each.
Llama Lace Barbes in Black and White, 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c. EXAMINE CAREFULLY. THESE ARE ALL HALF PRICE.

WITH US A SPECIALTY.

THREAD, GUIPURE, APPLIQUE, POINT, AND YAK LACES.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' PLAIN HEMMED, made up in half dozen, IN FANCY BOXES, at 75c., 88c., 95c., $1 up.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED INITIAL, half dozen in box, $1 63, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 up.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., $1 up to $20. Fine assortment.
GENTS' HEMMED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, in boxes, containing six each, all letters, $2 63, $2 87, $3 25 up, per dozen.
GENTS' FINEST HEMSTITCHED, half dozen in boxes, $5, $7 20 per dozen.

MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS.

Lot of GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, subject to manufacturers' imperfections, at 10c., 12c., 14c., 15c., 17c., 18c., and 20c. VERY CHEAP.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

WITH COLORED BORDERS, at 35c., at 40c., at 45c., worth double.
For gentlemen, 32-inch square, 85c., $1, $1 25.

BOOK MARKS.

Over FIFTY THOUSAND, at 25c. on the dollar.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA	WED., Dec. 16	JAVA	WED., Dec. 30
*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 23	PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HELVETIA	Saturday, Dec. 19, 11 A. M.
ERIN	Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
THE QUEEN	Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
	Saturday, Jan. 9, —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE — —

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE	Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECOULON	Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 29.

From Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KV. OTTENDORP, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL ....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
ANDES ....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS ....Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA ....Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA	Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA	Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Dec. 28	Switzerland,	Jan. 9
Nederland,	Jan. 21		Feb. 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Dec. 28		Jan. 9
Vaderland,	Jan. 22	Switzerland,	Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Dec. 23
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Jan 6.
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
o26-1aw3mM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst.

By order of the board.

R. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:10, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE,
WALTER L. KANE, } Executors.
d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA A. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
Executors.
o19-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874.

WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av.—Monday and Thursday evenings, Saturday afternoons. Soirée Monday evening, Dec. 14, at 9:30.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

EARLE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Canal and Centre sts., near Broadway.
First-class Accommodations for 400 Guests.
Acknowledged the best hotel in the City for the price.
Board $2 per day.
Accommodations for the Winter at moderate prices.
Newly and handsomely furnished and decorated.
Contains a first-class billiard-room.
Located conveniently to business and places of amusement.
Cars from all depots pass the door.
EARLE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-EIGHTH and Thirty-second sts.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites; bath, &c.; with private family, residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468, New-York Post Office.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway and 29th st.

New scale of prices for permanent guests: Single rooms for gentlemen, from $17 to $28; family rooms, from $35 to $85 per week, in new addition. Transient rates, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms, with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD—NO 2 2D PLACE—SECOND FLOOR front room, in a private family, with board, for lady and gentleman; hot and cold water; house newly and elegantly furnished; also a single room for a gentleman; first-class table, with home comforts; no children taken. References given and required.

NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.—GOOD, COMMODIOUS, well-furnished rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, with or without board; furniture and beds new, and of the best quality; location central and board first-class.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST.,

Between Broadway and University place.
Just opened, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, to a small family, or to a party of gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor, with private table, or breakfast only; also, back parlor and extension. References exchanged.

EAST 9TH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Elegantly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate, with all first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired; terms reasonable; reference.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor in private family; first-class house; 42d st., opposite Reservoir Park; private table if desired. Apply to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, handsomely furnished; ample pantries, &c., to let; with private table if desired; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR and two or three chambers, newly painted and furnished, to rent en suite, with private table, or for gentlemen, without board. 22 West 27th st., near 5th av.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, southern exposure, with small room adjoining if desired; also, large single room; ample closets; terms moderate; excellent board.

CENTRAL HOTEL, NO. 253 CANAL ST., between Earle's Hotel and Broadway.—Good, comfortable rooms, 50 and 75 cents per day, $2 50 to $4 per week; family rooms, $1 to $2 per day.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 21 West 44th st., six nice rooms, in splendid order, on second floor; $35 per month to a good tenant. Apply at No. 110 East 35th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—ELEGANT APARTMENT house; one beautiful front suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; superior arrangements for private table; also, rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; janitor.

A PARLOR FLOOR—THREE LARGE ROOMS, ample closets, bath, &c., with first-class private table and attendance; references exchanged. No. 36 East 20th st., near Broadway.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedrooms near Madison square. Inquire of DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st. Board and private table if desired.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED hall room and closet connecting, to let, with board, at No. at 217 West 14th st.; house strictly first-class; references.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 161 WEST.—A very elegant second floor; fully furnished; with or without private table; also, large front room; sunny exposure; liberal table; references.

FOUR ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR; ALSO, parlor and bed-room on second floor, with or without private table, to families or single gentlemen; reference. Apply at No. 27 West 27th st., near Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—A FAMILY can obtain a suite of three rooms on second floor; well furnished; good table; moderate price; single rooms; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE front room, furnished, on second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. Location central and easy of access.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story, with hall-room adjoining, with board; single room for a gentleman.

NO. 881 6TH AV.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentleman and wife, or to gentleman.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

5TH AV., NO. 299,

Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front alcove room, and fourth-story back room, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, bath, &c.; also, room on third floor; private table.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board: references exchanged.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., NICELY FURNISHED, COMfortable room, with or without breakfast, for single gentleman.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table or without board.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE SECond-story alcove room to let, with board, in a private family; references exchanged.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired. Also rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 112 WEST 38TH ST.—A FRONT ROOM on the second floor, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ROOMS WITH OR without board; furnished flat, and neatly furnished houses. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 435 FOURTH AV.—NICELY FURNISHED parlor floor to rent, without board; also front basement.

NO. 246 4TH AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT room with all conveniences, without board, in a small private French family.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A HANDsome suite of front rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want permanent board from Jan. 1, in a refined family where there are no other boarders; references if desired. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J., Post Office Box No. 5,575.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; front room, with alcove, preferred; good location, &c. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, and references, Ellison, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE will give good accommodations for the Winter at low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. A NEW PLAY.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the readiness of the new grand romantic play

☞ THE HERO OF THE HOUR. ☜

written expressly for Booth's Theatre by M. PAUL FEVAL, author of "The Duke's Motto," adapted to the American stage after careful revision by Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, author of "The Geneva Cross," and which will be presented this

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14,

with the following excellent

ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS:

Duc de Richelieu, Cavalier Fortune,	Mr. HENRI STUART
(Recently from the Theatres Porte St. Martin and Gaite, Paris, his first appearance in America, and on any stage in an English speaking character.)	
La Pistole	Mr. C. B. BISHOP
(first appearance here.)	
Bertrand	Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Chizac	Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ
Chevalier Courtenay	Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL
Loisel	Mr. EDWIN IRVING
Badin	Mr. ED. SHEPPARD
Pontcallec	Mr. HENRY WEAVER
Rene Briand	Mr. F. MONROE
Sourdeac	Mr. J. W. BRUTONE
Therese Badin	Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE
(especially engaged.)	
Duchess of Maine	Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Aldee, her daughter	Miss LOUISE HENDERSON
Zerline	Miss ROSE ST. CLAIR
Countess of Bourbon	Miss MARY WELLS
Muguette	Miss HETTY TRACY
Barbelotte	Miss ESTELLE MORTIMER
La Souris	Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Chouxfleur	Miss EMMA GRATTAN
Flower Girl	Miss R. RUTHERFORD

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:

ACT I.—Bower in the Gardens of the Duchess of Maine, (Voegtlin.) The Porte St. Antoine and the Place de la Bastile in 1719, (Matt Morgan.)
ACT II.—Chamber in the Rue St. Antoine. The Cabaret of the Three Monkeys.
ACT III.—PANORAMA OF OLD PARIS, (Voegtlin.)
1. The Pont Neuf.
2. Palace of Justice.
3. Palace of the Courts of Paris, (now destroyed.)
4. Sainte St. Chapelle.
5. Notre Dame.
6. Church of St. Louis, (now destroyed.)
7. The Cité.
8. Isle St. Louviers.
9. The Water Gate of the Arsenal.
ACT IV.—Grand Illuminated Garden and Fête. (Matt Morgan.)

BOX OFFICE open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. MATINEE next SATURDAY at 1:30. Grand EXTRA MATINEE on CHRISTMAS DAY.

PARK THEATRE.

JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his
FOURTEENTH WEEK
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
still an
UNABATED POPULAR ATTRACTION.
NINETY-FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, DEC. 14.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, SATURDAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Look at our list of star performers:

Miss MINNIE HASSEN,	KENNEDY & MANNING,
Miss LILLIE MAY,	BARNEY REYNOLDS,
Miss LIZZIE SHELTON,	HAPPY DAVE McCOY,
Miss MAGGIE GRAY,	FRANK BELL,
Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND,	HARRY HART,

And all the Metropolitan favorites.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE CAN-CAN.
Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD as VOLUPTUARY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE............Manager
Reappearance of RICKEY and BARNEY.
FRED WILSON and his GRECIAN STATUES.
NILES and EVANS in FRITZ'S GOOD-BY.
A STRIKE ON THE BOULEVARD.
AWKWARD SQUAD. TAKING THE PLEDGE.
Mr. ANDY HUGHES, Miss ANNIE HUGHES, Miss EMMA DAY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, GUS WILLIAMS, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK BURLESQUE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S,

THIS
EVENING AT 8, J. H. VINSON IN QUITS.
AFTERNOON AT 2, THE GREAT DRAMA OF OLIVER TWIST.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED IN A PRIVATE stable for a pair of horses, carriage, and coachman, in vicinity of 14th st. and 7th av. Any gentleman having more room than he requires and willing to rent at a moderate price for the Winter to a reliable party can address C., Box No. 2,462 Post Office.

ENGLISH HARNESS FOR SALE.—A GENtleman will sell at very low prices his single and double Brougham harness, by best London maker; both sets in excellent order, having been used but a few times. May be seen at the London Harness Agency, No. 20 East 14th st., second floor.

BOARDING STABLE—THREE AND A HALF years' lease, three clarences, six horses, fine order; business good, location splendid, between 44th and 52d sts., near 6th av.; terms moderate; great bargain. Address BUELL, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

HORSES TAKEN TO BOARD.—GOOD COMfortable stables, and well taken care of by John Bayles, Locust Valley, Long Island; terms moderate. Refers to Bell Brothers, 23d st. and 11th av.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, and Truck Blankets of every style and grade—the largest and cheapest assortment in this City. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren st., cor. College place.

RUSSIAN CHIMES—RUSSIAN CHIMES—For single and double harness, at WALDRON BROS'., No. 56 Beekman st.

HOLIDAY'S ENGLISH PLUSH ROBES AT retail, $3 each. Made and stable blankets at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

SPECIAL PURCHASE

LADIES' SILK SCARFS.

500 DOZEN OF THE VERY NEWEST DESIGNS, 25 CTS. JUST ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR PRICE.
950 DOZEN STILL FINER SILK SCARFS AT 50 CTS.
950 DOZEN MORE FINEST DO. AT 75 CTS. EACH.
These two lots sold from $1 to $2 each everywhere.
PLEASE ENTER DOOR CORNER OF GRAND AND ALLEN FOR THESE GOODS.

For Silver-plated Ware, middle entrance on Grand st.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

GOLD PENCILS, and PEN-CASES.

ALSO,

CELLULOID PENCILS AND PEN-CASES,

a new material of various and beautiful colors, NEVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GOLD, SILVER, IVORY-MOUNTED, AND NATURAL

WALKING CANES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST assortment in this City, can be found at A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden Lane.

MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS TO FIND AT FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,

in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, Nos. 269 6th av., corner 14th st., and 323 8th av., corner 26th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. BUNOUT, ARTISTE LADY'S HAIR-DRESSER, late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue De la Paix, Paris, begs to inform his customers that he has opened a hair store, No. 1,235 Broadway, first floor, where the ladies will find the latest style in hair-dressing and human hair-work. A specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing to the maids.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARVEL OF THE AMUSEMENT AGE.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
P. T. BARNUM'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE!
P. T. BARNUM'S MARVELOUS MUSEUM!

A WEEK OF EXCITEMENT UPON THE GRAND COURSE!

NEW AND THRILLING CONTESTS IN SPEED
By the famous running horses of Europe and America.

NEW TRIPLE ROMAN CHARIOT RACE
By three of the leading Equestriennes—Miss Mattie Lewis, Miss Salisbury, and Mary Colton (Balloon Bride!)

NEW EIGHT-HORSE WAR RACE
By M. Armand and Smithers!

NEW FOUR-HORSE CHARIOT RACE
By Mme. L'Atelia and Miss Ella Grady!

THE DARING HURDLE AND FLAT RACES
By the following prominent ladies of the Great Hippodrome Company: Misses Maggie T. Taylor, Maud Oswald, Annie Yates, Alice Costineyara, Lulu Busby, Roberts, Kimball, Clifford, Lazelle, Mason, Whittaker, Donovan, Walsh, Millison, and Nathans.

THE GRAND ORIENTAL SPECTACLE,
FETE AT PEKIN!
FETE AT PEKIN!
THE THRILLING EQUESTRIAN DRAMA,
INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE!
THE BRILLIANT ENGLISH HUNTING SCENE
THE STAG HUNT,
THE STAG HUNT,
ALL COMPLETE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY!
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY!

GRAND MENAGERIE,

Containing the largest and most valuable collection of wild animals ever upon exhibition, open daily at 1 and 6:30. Thronged with the children of our public and private schools. Admission to the menagerie, including all the other departments, for children under ten half price. Wild animals fed at the close of the afternoon entertainment.

Box office open daily from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Entertainment in GRAND AMPHITHEATRE commence promptly at 2:30 and 8.

NOW IN DAILY REHEARSAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS A GRAND DRAMATIC SPECTACULAR EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME, INTRODUCING 800 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TO BE PRODUCED AT AN ACTUAL EXPENSE OF $53,000.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST

MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.

First appearance of the young American Prima Donna, MISS EMMA CRUNCH, Contralto.
MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin,
and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this Monday morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

A GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

Will be given
in the Washington Square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th av.,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.
The following artists will assist:
Miss Maria Brainard, Soprano.
Miss Hattie Gillette, Soprano.
Miss Anna Buikley, Contralto.
Mr. Arthur Hills, Tenor.
Mr. Jules Lumbard, Basso.
Mr. Alfred Schauffler.
Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, Violinist.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

FAIR

OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
in aid of
SICK SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES,
AT MASONIC HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.,
Commencing Dec. 14, and continuing through the week.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

SLAVE CABIN CONCERTS.

The TENNESSEEANS will give three of their old-time Plantation Concerts, as above, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 15, 16, and 17. This colored troupe have never yet failed in giving entire satisfaction to their audiences, and have created an enthusiasm seldom equaled. They sing for the benefit of a college of which they are students.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1874,
Engagement of
JAMES PILGRIM,
in his startling National Drama of
HARRY BURNHAM,
Preceded by the YOUNG ACTRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
First week of THE BLACK STATUE.
Immense success of Mr. J. H. Carl.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Seats secured. Moral—Go early.

LECTURES.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A STUDY IN BIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR will lecture on the above subject in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 34th st. and 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, at $1 each, may be had at Scribner & Armstrong's, No. 654 Broadway, and at A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, No. 770 Broadway. Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 NEW BOWERY, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE "UNIVERSAL Peace Union" will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the University Building, East Washington square. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, and all are cordially invited to attend. By order of the society.

J. C. HANKEY, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be held at Mrs. S. B. Van Dusen's, No. 65 West 36th st., MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 M. SARAH S. MURRAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

WATER COLORS.

WILLIAM H. FANNING & CO., of
No. 820 Broadway, New-York,
No. 334 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 30 Maddox st., London,
No. 52 Montague de la Cour, Brussels,

Will offer to the public of New-York their superb collection of water colors, collected during the past Summer direct from the studios of the artists in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Dusseldorf, Munich, and Rome. The pictures were personally selected by Mr. WILLIAM H. FANNING from the folios of the artists, and purchased at exceedingly low prices compared with similar works heretofore offered in the American market, and we are prepared to put the entire collection up at auction entirely without reserve or limit.

In the collection will be found fine examples of the English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish schools of landscape, marine, architectural, flower, fruit, and genre painting, that have never been excelled by any one collection in this country, embracing fine specimens of the following eminent artists:

T. F. Wainwright, Rossi, T. L. Rowbothom, Detti, Edward Richardson, Simmonetti, J. Drummond, Bouvier, Paul Morny, Sannier, T. C. Dibden, Brissot, C. Pearson, G. Washington, Cruickshank, Marohn, J. Price, Pattini, C. McArthur, Didioux, Bernard Evans, Jofani, H. E. Hobson, Pessina, A. Claxton, Langlin, George Clare, Trozzini, A. Prout, Laujalley, A. Cox, De Beaumont, J. Syer, Jr., De Langpré, J. Salmon, J. De Casse, G. J. Knox, Durand Leroy, Charles Taylor, Mignot, T. F. Collier, Jamie, Edwin Ellis, Campi, George Hall, Zennori, L. Andrews, Meneghini, M. Grant, Petrocinta, E. Lait, Mentegonini, E. Earp, Levovati, J. Marks, Langley, J. Faulkner, F. O. C. Darley, W. Craig, Spicafico, Compte Calix, and many others.

The above are all elegantly framed and mounted. Ladies are especially invited to visit the exhibition. The whole to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF ALL FIRST-CLASS BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, IN FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT, COR. CHURCH ST.

Everything appertaining to a first-class hotel, safes, marble and black walnut bars, billiard-tables, bedding, linen, crockery, &c. For further particulars see *Herald* auction advertisement; sale positive, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 10:30 A. M., rain or shine, by order F. E. LICHTENSTEIN.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 656 Broadway, will sell on MONDAY, at 4 P. M., Engravings and Curiosities, Antiques, &c., and on TUESDAY, at 4 P. M., a very choice collection of Books, Autographs, and Engravings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between W. E. TUNIS and N. L. TUNIS, under the firm name of W. E. TUNIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. E. TUNIS,
N. L. TUNIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name and style of TUNIS & TUTTLE for the transaction of stock commission and general stock brokerage business. No. 74 Broadway.

W. E. TUNIS,
S. M. TUTTLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
will be repeated
LOVE'S SACRIFICE!
each representation of which, during the past week, has attracted large and delighted audiences.
NEW SCENES, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and the following

SUPERB CAST:

Mathew Elmore	Mr. McKee Rankin
St. Lo	Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
Eugene De Lormo	Mr. J. W. Collier
Paul Lafant	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Jeane Rusé	Mr. Stuart Robson
Morluc	Mr. Claude Burroughs
Du Viray	Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Friar Dominic	Mr. Thos. E. Morris
Servant	Mr. W. S. Quigley
Margaret	Miss Rose Eytinge
Herminie De Vermont	Miss Kate Claxton
Manon	Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Jenny	Miss Roberta Norwood

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, Last Matinée of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, after months of careful preparation, will be presented the immensely successful Parisian sensation,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
with new and magnificent scenes, and with a PHENOMENAL CAST.

Seats for the first nights of the TWO ORPHANS may be secured on and after Tuesday, Dec. 15.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. 28th st. and B'way

Begins at 8; over at 11.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
for the FIRST TIMES by this Company, Dr. GOLDSMITH'S most brilliant comedy, in five acts, of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
As played at the ST. JAMES THEATRE, LONDON, for nearly 300 nights.

Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. G. DEVERE
Young Marlow	Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Hastings	Mr. GEORGE PARKES
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Diggory	Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Stingo, the Landlord	Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Jack Slang	Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Jeremy	Mr. I. DEVEAU
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Miss Hardcastle	Miss SARA JEWETT
Miss Neville	Miss NINA VARIAN
Dolly	Miss GRIFFITHS

The new scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—MAN AND WIFE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS—THE HONEYMOON, prepared for special production at this theatre, with an important cast and new scenery.

SATURDAY MATINEE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

*** In rehearsal, SWEETHEARTS and MAD-CAP PRINCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS SOLDENE.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Also at the
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 19,
will be repeated Herve's beautiful opera,
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
CHILPERIC.
Miss SOLDENE........as........Chilperic
CHILPERIC.
New Scenery. New Costumes.
*** In rehearsal for speedy representation, with a stage attire surpassing in splendor all previous productions, THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.
In a Revised Edition of his Entertainment,
"BEGONE, DULL CARE,"
comprising, with countless additions, the same
REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES
as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL—TO-NIGHT

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME, including the sensational deceptions of SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN: in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.

MACCABE'S

BEGONE DULL CARE

is one of the most wonderful, pleasing, and astonishing entertainments now to be seen. The mystery to all beholders is how any one performer can represent so many different characters simultaneously. From old age to youth and beauty in a few seconds, from fashionable foppery to rustic simplicity immediately. Everything in all, but nothing long. "How is it done?" is the universal exclamation and inquiry.

MACCABE'S LATEST FASHIONS, WITH DIrections and ocular demonstrations how to envelope the female form divine in full, elegant, and complete evening costume in less time than one minute; and, by the way of example, see his superb assumption of MISS MARY MAY, EVERY EVENING, at ROBINSON HALL.

MACCABE.—EVERY EVENING AT ROBINSON Hall, East 16th st., in twenty-four of his original PERSONATIONS AND SONGS,

Elegant, Novel, and Diversified, replete with intensely Comic Incidents and Situations. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

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THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR!
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No 39 Union square.

A GRAND CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF the FIVE POINTS MISSION, under the direction of Mrs. WM. P. CORBIT, will be given at STEINWAY HALL on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 P. M. Music also by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Bishop SIMPSON will preside.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1: for sale at No. 805 Broadway; at Gurley's, No. 312 4th av., and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

FAIR!

The ladies of the Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk st., near Grand, will open their fair on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1874, in the large hall, No. 412 Grand st., next to Brummell's confectionery. Admission, only 10 cents. Fair open during the week from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M. In addition to the attractions, they have got up an Art Gallery and New-England Kitchen, which will surpass anything of the kind this season.

THE GOURLAYS. TO-NIGHT.

BLEECKER STREET BUILDINGS.
MRS. McGREGOR'S LEVEE.
A DREAM OF AULD LANG SYNE.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF

LAST MATINEE!
MONDAY, DEC. 14, 11:30 A. M.,
HENRY VIII! The HISTORY and the PLAY,
In which, among other readings, Mr. VANDENHOFF will give the whole of the
FALL OF WOLSEY—ACT IV.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.

Ranging in price from $350 to $700.

Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.

WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and Second-hand, *of* First-Class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during these* Hard Times *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents *wanted to sell* Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A *large* discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, *&c.*

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADway, New-York, manufacturers of the STANDARD ORGAN, offer a large stock of their superior instruments for cash, to rent, or by installments.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

VIOLIN AND BANJO
CORRECTLY TAUGHT BY J. H. WHEELER,
NO. 1,378 BROADWAY, NEAR 38TH ST.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

THE JURY IN THE CROKER CASE EQUALLY DIVIDED.

THEY ANNOUNCE THEIR INABILITY TO AGREE—JUDGE BARRETT DISCHARGES THEM—CROKER'S EXPECTATIONS NOT REALIZED—SUNDAY MORNING SCENES IN A CRIMINAL COURT—"BOSS" KELLY AND HIS CORONER ON HAND—THE PRISONER IN THE TOMBS AGAIN.

The trial of Richard Croker for the murder of John McKenna on election day was formally brought to a conclusion yesterday, by the disagreement and subsequent discharge of the jury. From the beginning this case has been peculiar in many of its main features, and has attracted an unusual degree of public interest. The circumstances connected with the killing were of themselves sufficient to elicit general attention, but the high-handed proceedings connected with the preliminary judicial inquiry, when the leader of a political clique practically ordered and enforced the discharge of the prisoner, increased to an extraordinary extent the public anxiety as to the result of the trial. And the facts associated with the impaneling of the jury, also, left an unfavorable impression with respect to the character of the defense, and inferentially other issues were considered to be involved besides those apparent on the trial. On either side, it must be admitted, there was little effort to delay the trial, and the case, begun on Monday, was submitted to the jury on Saturday evening. The details of the evidence are familiar to the general reader, and when the case was submitted to the jury the issues presented were whether Croker did or did not fire the shot that resulted fatally for McKenna, and, if so, was the grade of crime of which he was guilty murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the third degree? The District Attorney abandoned the idea of endeavoring to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree, as being untenable under the law as at present existing, because of the absence of premeditation, which it holds necessary to warrant such a verdict. Judge Barrett confirmed this view of the law bearing on the case, and charged the jury that the only verdict which could reasonably be returned upon the evidence was acquittal, murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the third degree. When the jury retired on Saturday evening a disagreement appeared inevitable, but with the object, if possible, of arriving at a decision the Judge directed them to be locked up during the night, and adjourned the court until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. An hour before that time an immense crowd gathered outside the doors clamoring for admission. In manner and appearance they were unmistakably the hangers-on of Tammany Hall, and with a proper appreciation of their character, and a becoming sense of respect for the Sabbath, the officers of the court refused to admit them. Only the friends of the prisoner, counsel, and others interested were permitted to pass inside the court-room, so that when the proceedings took place only two or three dozen persons were present. To avoid as much publicity as possible the officers took the precaution of bringing Croker to the court at an hour when they supposed none could have arrived, but this measure of prudence was partially frustrated, and the Tammanyites present expressed their approval of the killing by a variety of phrases such as "Keep a stiff upper-lip, Dick," and others of a similar import. Dick acknowledged the compliment with a smile of doubtful pleasure, and mechanically shook the unwashed hands that were extended to meet his. When he entered the court he retired to the ante-room, where he was soon joined by his counsel, Messrs. Clinton, Fellows, Wingate, and Campbell, and the case was speculated upon with little seeming relief to the prisoner. Croker evidently expected some one in particular, and presently "Boss" Kelly made his appearance, followed by Dick Flanagan, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, Judson Jarvis, Coroner Woltman, Deputy County Clerk Gumbledon, "Billy" Walsh, County Clerk, and the immediate relatives of the prisoner. This was the first occasion since the trial that Kelly came into court, and he was forced to present himself from an evident knowledge of danger to his friend. It is only in the police courts and the Coroner's office that the "Boss" deems it necessary to superintend the "fixing up" of difficulties of the character in which Croker is involved, and in courts presided over by men like Judge Barrett it is deemed best to stay away, and his behests are faithfully done by his numberless satellites. When Kelly entered the court-room Croker's face lit up with pleasure, and their greeting was warm and apparently sincere. Kelly at once called the prisoner and his counsel to a secret consultation, and it was there resolved that steps should immediately be determined upon with a view to an expected disagreement. This result they knew was the only possible one, and Croker was advised to prepare himself for it. A stronger contrast to his appearance yesterday and during the whole course of the trial could not be well conceived. His counsel had evidently buoyed him up with the hope that an acquittal would be the inevitable consequence of a trial, and openly and in private they pretended to be astonished that the District Attorney should so far forget his sense of propriety as a disinterested prosecutor as to proceed with the case at all. Croker's manner during the trial was confident, and the reaction flung him into a miserable state of despondency. He talked no more in a trifling manner of engagements for the coming week, but realizing his position, gloomily looked forward to imprisonment and another trial, with its worryings and doubtful probabilities in the dim future. Between the hopes expressed by counsel of a release on bail and words of cheer from Kelly, he seemed bewildered; yet he clearly hoped for more from the "influence" of the latter than from the forms and technicalities of skillful legal practitioners. He rightfully anticipated the verdict which was subsequently given, and seemed anxious for the remainder of the day to be left to the solitude of his own thoughts.

It was 11 o'clock precisely when Judge Barrett took his seat on the bench and ordered that the jury be sent for. Wearied with their forced confinement, they quickly appeared and took their accustomed seats.

Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, called the names of the jurors, and formally asked them if they had agreed to a verdict.

The foreman replied: "We have not, Sir," and addressing the Judge he said, "Will your Honor receive a communication from the jury?"

Judge Barrett—Certainly.

The foreman handed up a letter, which the Judge read in silence.

Judge Barrett—Have the jury any objection to my reading this communication?

Foreman—We have not.

Judge Barrett—It is substantially as if they said verbally what they have addressed to the court in writing, that "we have to communicate that we stand equally divided, with no prospect of arriving at a verdict. We have ceased to discuss the question since daylight, and we are satisfied beyond all doubt that we never can agree." Under the circumstances, gentlemen, with my knowledge of the care which you have taken in this case, and the evident intelligence of the jury, the fact that you stand equally divided is very significant on the question of a possibility of an agreement. If you stood so that there were but two or three of your number of an opinion adverse to the majority I should have thought it my duty in a case of this importance to keep you together until to-morrow morning. But I think in the present state of affairs it would simply be cruelty to do so. You stand equally divided. You are men of intelligence, and after seventeen hours of hard work being unable to get at a verdict, I conceive that you cannot do it, and therefore I feel that I shall be compelled to discharge you. If I thought there was the slightest prospect of coming to a conclusion I would keep you together. As I understand your communication, you have got so far that you have ceased to discuss the question since daylight, and I think the wiser course will be to discharge you.

Mr. Clinton—Before your Honor discharges the jury I have a suggestion to offer. As the jury have certified that they stand equally divided, I think there can be no impropriety in my asking, for another purpose, which your Honor can well imagine, whether it would not be advisable to state in what respect they stand equally divided, as they have certified so much. I am free to state that I desire to use the information at the proper time in an application for an admission to bail.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins was understood to oppose the request of Mr. Clinton.

Judge Barrett—I shall not interrogate the jury upon the subject.

The jury was then discharged.

On inquiry, it was ascertained that as soon as they entered the room to deliberate upon the case, the jurors addressed themselves to the main question to be determined, whether the prisoner did or did not fire the fatal shot. This question, of course, if settled, would bring up the grade of guilt attaching to the case, assuming they concluded he did fire it, and an acquittal would immediately follow the decision that he did not fire it. In the first ballot they were equally divided, six being of the opinion that he did not fire the fatal shot, and from that conclusion they never varied. The case was discussed in every aspect as it presented itself to their minds; but when ballots were taken, a like result was manifested. The six who held that Croker fired the shot which resulted in the death of McKenna maintained that the only reasonable verdict was murder in the second degree, but, being desirous of an agreement, they were willing to compromise the matter, and bring in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. This proposition was stoutly opposed, and a ballot was taken on the matter, resulting, as previously, with six for acquittal. It was apparent, therefore, that compromise was impossible, and the other gentlemen adhered to their original resolution of bringing in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The subject was discussed and balloted during the night, and at daylight yesterday morning, becoming convinced that it was useless to make any further attempts to agree, they lay down to sleep. The jurors during the trial occupied rooms in pairs, in company with an officer, and it was somewhat singular that in every instance the room-mates disagreed.

The jurors who voted for acquittal were Enos T. Throop, No. 361 West Fifty-seventh street; Jonas Tanzer, No. 11 West Forty-ninth street; Henry M. Bowers, National Hotel; Louis Overirer, No. 247 West Thirteenth street; Truman Bloodgood, No. 215 Thompson street, and Robert B. Lloyd, No. 138 East Thirtieth street. Those in favor of conviction were Nathaniel J. W. Lecato, (foreman,) No. 27 Horatio street; Henry McGregor, No. 150 West Twenty-sixth street; Richard McNamee, No. 140 East Nineteenth street; Robert Ogilvie, No. 443 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street; Timothy S. Holton, No. 58 West Thirty-first street, and George W. Young, No. 78 West Fifty-third street.

It is the intention of counsel for the prisoner to move immediately to admit him to bail. The motion will probably be made to-day, but it will be strenuously opposed by the District Attorney. Apropos of the trial generally, it is not uninteresting to state that all attempts to subpœna Coroner Woltman, who conducted the inquest on McKenna in such an extraordinary manner, were unavailing, but the evidence had barely closed and the counsel commenced to sum up when he hurried to the court to pay his respects to the prisoner. As soon as the court adjourned Kelly and his associates gathered round the prisoner and an animated discussion took place. The officers in attendance did not interfere with their consultation, and the court-room was cleared of all but their friends. The purport of the discussions and resolutions arrived at has been stated, and finally Kelly warmly bade Croker good-by and left. As the "Boss" passed outside the building a demonstration in his favor was attempted, but was quickly suppressed by the Police. Croker shortly after left the building, accompanied by the officers and a few personal friends. He also received the attentions of the mob, but with the utmost indifference. He was not handcuffed, and as he proceeded toward the Tombs he was followed to the door by a motley crowd of friends and admirers.

WILLIAM KINZEY.

As usual, Mr. Kinzey has converted his great store, at Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, and extending down Ninth street, into one vast magazine of toys and fancy goods for the holidays. So full and diversified is his stock of goods that the young folks must experience some difficulty in making up their minds what to buy. The stock of dressed and undressed dolls is large enough to fill half a dozen foundling asylums. Some are gorgeously appareled, and very costly, but there are plenty to suit all purchasers. The animals, either single or in boxes, are capital, there appearing to be an improvement in their resemblance to life this season. The automatic moving toys make a great display, the crawling babies evidently being very attractive to little girls, as also are the sets of minature bedroom furniture. As to music, anything can be had from a penny tin trumpet to the most expensive musical boxes. This year Mr. Kinzey has introduced a large and varied assortment of very elegant silver and silver-plated ware into his Christmas stock. Some Swiss carvings and albums have musical boxes concealed in them, and there is an endless variety of carved frames, brackets, &c. The line of Russian leather and sole leather goods is very full, and presents ample opportunity for choosing a tasteful Christmas gift. Some very nicely painted Swiss goods, done by hand, consisting of portfolios, &c., are attractive; as also are some sets of Swiss carved chessmen. Near by is a case full of beautifully-painted China card-receivers, which will come in very opportunely as presents for New-Year's Day. Among other attractions are a varied collection of caskets, glove boxes, and similar conveniences in glass with gilt-bronzed frame-work, and a large assortment of ormolu in the shape of ink-stands, candle and taper sticks, pen racks, paper knives, smoking sets, &c. In Bohemian glassware there is every variety of toilet sets, vases, and boxes, and a choice assortment of Parian ware. In the fan department, there is a full line of imported fans, either painted or embroidered, or made with lace either inserted or appliqué. There is also a most excellent assortment of Berlin wool and silk embroidered work; and as there is no time to make a pair of slippers before Christmas, they can be bought already worked. Indeed, Mr. Kinzie has prepared a show for his patrons this year which far surpasses any of his previous efforts in that direction. His store, which is brilliantly lighted in the evening, is crowded from morning till night.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE COMPROMISE RUMORS CONTRADICTED BY BOTH SIDES—NO SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE WITHOUT RUINING BOTH PARTIES—MR. MOULTON'S STORY.

As considerable surprise was expressed yesterday at the reported propositions for a compromise said to have been made by one of the parties in the Beecher-Tilton case, a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Tilton and on a number of the counsel employed on both sides to inquire as to their truth. Mr. Tilton said that he had heard nothing whatever in regard to any such propositions until he saw it stated in the public prints yesterday morning, and that certainly nothing of the kind had emanated from him. He said he was anxious for the trial to come off, and that the matter should be settled forever. Mr. Moulton, who was with Mr. Tilton when the reporter called, said that Mr. Beecher's friends had sought him to find whether or not the case could be settled, and that all the overtures had been made by them. He further said that he had heard nothing of any proposition tending to a compromise from Mr. Tilton's side. Gen. Roger A. Pryor told the reporter that he knew nothing, and had heard nothing from his associate counsel, or from Mr. Tilton or any of his friends, looking to a settlement in the controversy with Mr. Beecher. For himself Gen. Pryor said he conceived an adjustment or compromise of the controversy impossible. Neither of the parties could agree to such a course without utter moral ruin. It involved an issue which must be determined one way or the other. He knew that Mr. Tilton would never withdraw his suit or consent that the indictment against him should be discontinued without a trial. He was inflexibly resolved to pursue the matter to the end. Gen. Pryor then went on to say that he conceived it best for the public interest that the dispute should be decided definitively by a judicial tribunal. If the thing were to be hushed or covered up, both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton would be destroyed, whereas a trial would deliver one of them. If Mr. Beecher were innocent, it was his right to have an authentic and decided vindication; and, if he were guilty, the world should know it. In short, Gen. Pryor said he was absolutely certain that nothing but the death of one of the parties could intercept a trial. In regard to the order for a bill of particulars issued by Judge McCue, he said that he frankly owned that, although he had read it two or three times, he did not apprehend its exact meaning and effect. The order had been appealed from, and he presumed it would be so construed and defined by the General Term as not to restrict or obstruct an investigation of the full merits of the case. He had not the least doubt that the trial would be commenced with the beginning of the January term. Speaking of Mr. Beecher's counsel, he said that he regarded them as unsurpassed in their respective abilities, and that in combination they presented a most formidable array.

In reply to a question as to what he had heard about a compromise, Ex-Judge Morris said he thought the matter too silly to talk about. There could be no middle course in the matter, and it did not admit of any compromise. Two things only could be done to avoid the issue of a trial. One was for Mr. Tilton to come out and say that he was a perjurer and a slanderer, and the other was for Mr. Beecher to say that he was a guilty man. As neither would be done, the case would go to trial. In reference to Judge McCue's order for a bill of particulars, Judge Morris said that the matter would be decided by the General Term, and that he preferred to say nothing about it until the decision of that court was known. Mr. Shearman, of counsel for Mr. Beecher, who was also called upon last evening, told the reporter that there was no truth in the stories of a compromise having been sought by either side; that Mr. Beecher had certainly made none, and he had heard nothing beyond the vague rumor which had been circulated the evening before. His side was ready for trial, and, in all human probability, the question would be settled at the January term of the court.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The delinquent liquor-dealers still continue to apply in large numbers at the office of the Excise Department for licenses. So great has been the rush that the commissioners have found it expedient to employ additional clerks. During the past week 499 applications were made, with deposits amounting to $41,340. The following is a detailed statement of the business transacted during the week ending Saturday: Monday, 171 applications; amount deposited, $11,360; Tuesday, 127 applications; amount, $8,660; Wednesday, 78 applications; amount, $4,120; Thursday, 54 applications; amount, $3,040; Friday, 40 applications; amount, $2,570; Saturday, 20 applications; amount, $1,590. Total number of applications, 499; total amount deposited, $41,340.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following is a complete list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Michael A. Scanlon, robbery, eleven years; Walter F. Mead, burglary, two years and six months; Mary Sheridan, petit larceny from the person, two years; Isabella Johnson, grand larceny, two years; Henry Smith, burglary, five years; Frederick Kiser, burglary, ten years; John Griffiths, burglary, three years and six months; Edward Nugent, burglary, five years; John Flanigan, burglary, five years; Charles Stevens, burglary, four years; James C. Austin, grand larceny, seven years and six months; John Chatoney, grand larceny, four years; Samuel Cohen, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Berry, grand larceny, four years; Thomas Grady, grand larceny, two years; Joseph Schwendeman, receiving stolen goods, five years; John Boddy, burglary, five years; Philip McDennett, burglary, five years; Francis O'Rourke, burglary, five years; Isadore Goldstein, grand larceny, four years and six months; John Reidy, grand larceny, five years; George Donner, grand larceny, three years and six months; Peter Jourdan, receiving stolen goods, three years; Michael Sumpter, forgery, four years.

ORDNANCE EXPERIMENTS.

CONTINUANCE OF THE EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ALTERED RODMAN GUN—A PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

It will be remembered that some weeks since the Government officers at Sandy Hook began firing 500 shots from a ten-inch Rodman smooth-bore gun, which had been altered into an eight-inch rifled gun by the insertion of a wrought iron core. The experiments were instituted with a view to testing the strength and accuracy of the gun, it being thought that very important results would follow in the event of its standing the tests successfully. For the expense of altering a smooth-bore gun, which is comparatively useless, into a rifled gun, is very small in comparison with the cost of an entirely new one, and the Government has about 4,000 guns which would be trebled in value if they could be converted into rifles, a change which it has hitherto been considered impossible to make. The cost of altering a gun of this calibre is about $600, while the cost of building one is about $5,000. The gun at present being tested is only one of several which have been converted into rifles on different plans of inserting wrought-iron and steel cores. Two of them have been converted into rifles of as large a calibre as nine inches, and it is proposed to test them with charges of from forty to fifty pounds of powder, and projectiles weighing 225 or 250 pounds. The gun now being tested only weighs 16,000 pounds, or one-fourth less than the English built-up gun of wrought-iron or steel. But even with this reduction of weight it is thought there is an absolute gain of safety against danger from bursting, as, when the pressure becomes too great, the inserted cylinder will merely expand, and the gun will fall apart in a few large pieces, instead of flying destructively about. Up to Saturday afternoon the gun had been fired 328 times, each charge consisting of thirty-five pounds of Dupont's hexagonal powder, in grains as large as a chestnut, and a projectile of the kind known as Butler's, and weighing 170 pounds. At the beginning of the experiments the pressure of the gases within the gun, when the charge was fired, and the velocity of the ball upon leaving the muzzle, were taken at every round by the Rodman piston, and the Le Boulinge chronograph, both of which instruments were fully described in THE TIMES of Nov. 19. But as the results were very uniform, they are now only taken on each tenth round. On the 323d round the pressure was 25,500 pounds to the square inch, and the velocity was 1,394 feet per second. At intervals the gun is tested by means of the "star-gauge," an instrument which would detect a change in bore of the gun, if it only amounted to a thousandth of an inch. But thus far no change has been discovered, and the gun is apparently as strong as when the first shot was fired. Major McKee, the officer in charge, thinks a successful result of the test is almost beyond question. He intends to fire the 500 charges, and if that should not wear the gun out, the rounds will be continued until the gun bursts, with a view to seeing how much it will stand. Experiments will, it is thought, soon be instituted upon the Sutcliffe breech-loading gun, and a nine-inch rifle altered from a ten-inch Rodman.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL JUBILEE AT THE BRICK CHURCH LAST EVENING—THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS.

The Jubilee meeting, commemorating the semi-centennial of the American Tract Society, was held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, last evening. The meeting was called to order, at 7:30 o'clock, by the President, Hon. William E. Dodge. Rev. J. O. Murray read a lesson from the Bible, and Rev. Dr. Williams offered prayer. The opening address was delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., who gave a historical sketch of the origin and growth of the society and the manner in which it had been led to take such a prominent part in the work of evangelizing our home and foreign populations. The society was the leveler of creeds, but the elevator of true Christianity. Its founders were men of unrivaled faith and perseverance, ornaments to the American Church, and examples to future generations. If the church had more workers of the same stamp in her ranks to-day, she would be the better for it.

Rev. G. L. Shearer, the Financial Secretary, reviewed the actual work of the association since its organization, and more especially within the past year. The annual issues for each of the last fifty years have averaged fully 10,000,000 publications, more than half a million of this number being volumes. Within thirty years past 5,000 colporteurs have been employed in the circulation of religious literature, each of whom has made on an average more than 2,000 personal visits, and distributed over 2,100 tracts and volumes. Altogether the Society has issued 507,000,000 pages of printed matter. During the year 1873-74 $50,000 were paid for printed material and colportage. Grants have been made within the same period to the amount of 68,000,000 pages, valued at fully $45,000. As a rule, the business of the Society was self-sustaining, the donations being expended only for benevolent work. This last was divided into three classes, viz: Colportage, or the cost of distribution, missionary support, and appropriations of money to print the Gospel in foreign languages. The 68,000,000 pages of printed matter struck off in 1873-74 had been circulated among the pioneers of the Western frontier, in the prisons and penitentiaries of our older States, among our soldiers and sailors in all parts of the world, and generally wherever the need of cheap and wholesome religious literature was felt. To meet the expense of the grants distributed during the past year the sum of $1,000 per week had been required. The salary of a colporteur was $300 per year, and his allowance for expenses $200. For this small sum the society received in return an amount of missionary work of the most extended character, whose importance it was impossible to over-estimate. These men, poor and lowly as many of them were, filled a sphere in the grand aggregate of Christian work which no other influence could reach. They preached the Gospel where no one else could preach it, and in many instances laid the foundations for future churches and Sunday-schools, in regions where a regular preacher would be of comparatively little service. The society did not ask anything for itself; it could meet the cost of printing and of material, but it did require aid to send out the results of its labors to the masses, who, for want of them, were languishing in the darkness of irreligion and heathanism.

Rev. A. H. Clapp followed in a few remarks upon the wonderful results of this system of missionary colportage in the far West. Thirty years ago the colporteurs made great use of the common schools in their system of distribution, and many a family had been reclaimed through the simple agency of a tract, or a religious volume left in the hands of the younger members during school hours. Mr. Clapp was succeeded by President Bliss, of Beirut College, Syria. This gentleman, whose missionary field is in one of the most bigoted portions of the Turkish Empire was listened to with great interest. He detailed the obstacles and privations under which the Protestant Missions of that country are laboring, and cited more than one instance in which the most abominable persecution had followed on native conversions to the Evangelical faith. One of the most outrageous of these cases was the work of the Patriarch of Lebanon, who, rather than see his former devotees abjure the heresies of the Greek faith, was quite willing to call in the aid of tortures equal to the most refined cruelties of the Roman Inquisition. The work of properly translating and circulating the Scriptures in the great Arabic tongue, which was spoken by more millions of people than even the English, was also alluded to. The Doctor closed with an urgent appeal to his hearers for assistance in the work of evangelizing the vast heathen population of Asia and Africa.

A resolution of thanks for the signal success of the society's labors in the past, as well as of supplication for continued usefulness in the future, was moved by Dr. S. Irenæus Prime and carried by a unanimous vote. After the singing of the Doxology the meeting adjourned.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS.

At the Coburger Hall, in Stanton street, a mass meeting of clothing cutters and trimmers, employed in the wholesale manufacture of clothing, was held yesterday, for the purpose of reorganizing their trades-union, which, during the past two years, in consequence of the depressed condition of the trade, has become disorganized. Owing to the same circumstances, it is stated, the wages of these men have been reduced from a standard rate of $24 per week to an average rate of $12 to $14 or less. A plan of organization, submitted by a committee previously formed for that purpose, was agreed upon, and another general meeting is to be held on Sunday next to effect a permanent organization, which is to be composed of sections, each section to elect delegates to a central body. During the week shop meetings are to be held to enlist in this movement all persons employed in this branch of industry, of whom there are about two thousand in this city. It is stated that even at the present time there is no scarcity of employment in this branch of trade, and better times are expected in the Spring. It is for this reason, therefore, that combined efforts are to be made to obtain a better rate of wages.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The 'longshoremen still refuse to work, excepting at the old rates.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Base-ball Players will be held at the Astor House on Wednesday next at 5 P. M.

In the Tombs Police Court on Saturday Martin Blanck was held by Justice Murray in the sum of $2,000 for keeping a disorderly house at No. 86 James street.

Messrs. E. Remington & Sons have recovered a judgment against the Samana Bay Company, amounting to $24,631 76, for arms furnished to the company.

In the suit of E. Remington & Sons against the Samana Bay Company for the value of arms supplied, judgment for $24,631 76 has been filed in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, before Judge Van Brunt.

Nellie Morris, of No. 239 William street, was on Saturday committed by Justice Murray, in default of $1,000 bail, charged with having received a dress stolen from the house of Mr. J. W. Philips, of No. 51 Rose street, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Thomas E. Maxwell, who was held on a charge of obtaining goods to the value of $351 from Messrs. McConnell & Co., liquor-dealers, of No. 51 Broad street, as has already been reported in THE TIMES, was fully committed in the Tombs Police Court by Justice Murray on Saturday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Timothy Garry, aged twenty-one years, residing at No. 720 Hicks street, was arrested last night on suspicion of having entered the cigar manufactory of James O'Brien, No. 35 Rapelyea street, yesterday morning, and stealing therefrom cigars and clothing valued at $200.

A fire broke out about 9 o'clock last evening in St. Vincent de Paul's (Catholic) Church, in North Sixth street. The fire originated from the heater. The congregation had left the building shortly before the accident occurred, and a panic with its possible consequences was averted. The total damage was $300.

Frank Schpan, a German, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 152 Essex street, New-York, fell off the platform of a Grand street horse car, near Third street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, was struck by car No. 8, approaching from an opposite direction, and had his left arm broken. He was carried to the Eastern District Hospital.

John Alamango, of No. 112 Mulberry street, quarreled with John Percy, at the corner of Oliver and Chatham streets on Wednesday last. Alamango, who was badly beaten, applied for a warrant before Justice Murray of the Tombs Police Court, and Percy was on Saturday held to appear before the Court of Special Sessions in default of $1,000 bail.

Charles Topliss, of No. 205 East Seventy-fourth street, an employe of Mrs. Gimbrede who keeps a stationery store at No. 872 Broadway, was on Saturday committed to answer by Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with embezzling $2 50 from his employer. It is said he has been carrying on his peculations for a long time, but was only now discovered.

Michael Hughes, aged twenty-two, of No. 205 East Twenty-fifth street, a plumber by trade, was yesterday committed by Justice Otterbourg in default of $2,000 bail, for stealing a silver watch, valued at $28, from John Foley, of No. 349 East Thirty-second street. Hughes snatched the watch from Foley's pocket while walking on Second avenue on Saturday afternoon.

The gamblers who were arrested by Capt. Gunner, on Saturday night, in his raid upon the faro bank at No. 106 East Twenty-seventh street, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Yorkville Police Court. John Kenny, alias Thomas Watson, the keeper of the place, and Richard Spencer, the dealer, were held to answer in $500 bail each. The others, nine in number, were discharged.

On Saturday night Sergt. Phillips, with the officers of the Yorkville Police Court squad, made a descent upon the house No. 145 Greene street, and arrested eight men and ten women, including the proprietress, Fanny Riley. The warrant for the arrest was issued by Justice Otterbourg on complaint of Mrs. Catharine Watson, the mother of one of the inmates. The woman Riley and the girl Watson were held for examination. The others were discharged.

John Larkin, of No. 247 West Sixteenth street, was held in $700 bail, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on Saturday, charged with stealing a ring, a watch, and $35 from Jeremiah Bowen, of No. 834 Greenwich street, on the night of the 3rd of November. The principal evidence against him was that he offered for sale to a Mr. Leecherson, a pawn-ticket representing some of the stolen property. Bowen was robbed while in a state of gross intoxication. The prisoner stated that he purchased the ticket in question from a strange man for thirty cents.

BROOKLYN.

The Fall exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association closed on Saturday evening.

Several evening schools will close on next Friday for want of money, the appropriation made being expended.

On Wednesday a Grand Union Fair for the benefit of the building fund of the Industrial School and Home will be opened at Smith's Hall, Williamsburg.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Assessors, held on Saturday, a large number of communications were received asking for reductions of assessments.

Peter Grey, aged nineteen years, was held by Justice Delmar, on Saturday, on a charge of assaulting and attempting to stab his father, John Grey, of No. 680 Hicks street.

Daniel Ferguson, charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. M. Cassante, No. 94 Park street, was held to answer in default of $500 bail at the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Justice Murray.

Dennis Murphy, a deck-hand on the tug-boat Daniel Brown, lying at the foot of Main street, while intoxicated yesterday, walked overboard, and was fortunately rescued by Officers Folli and Donoghue.

Thomas Donnelly, keeper of a liquor store corner of Bond and Degraw streets, struck a customer, John Kennedy, of Baltic, near Bond street, on the head, yesterday afternoon, with a bottle, and inflicted a slight wound. He was arrested by Sergt. Killet and locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Andrew Smith, of No. 288 South Second street, had James Bobima, of Seventh street, arrested yesterday on a charge of assault. Smith alleges that Bohlma struck him on the head with a club and a glass tumbler in a liquor store corner of Seventh street and Broadway, and inflicted a painful, though not serious wound.

James Higgins, an employe of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, of Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday last, charged with embezzling $35 25. It appears that Mr. O'Brien is the owner of several venders wagons and that Higgins was in charge of one of them. He was held at the Tombs Police Court by Justice Murray in default of $1,000 bail.

John McGuiness, aged eighteen years, residing at the corner of Fulton and Sheffield avenues, East New-York, was locked up yesterday morning on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner, it is alleged, stole a farmer's wagon and team of horses belonging to Mr. William H. Denton, of Jamaica, Long Island. Mr. Denton found his property in the possession of McGuiness, and arrested him and took him to the Ninth Sub-precinct Police Station.

Mary Maloy, aged nineteen years, was arrested on Saturday by Capt. Rhodes, of the Seventh Precinct, Greenpoint, on a charge of infanticide. Mary, who resides in Franklin street, near Orchard, Greenpoint, and has been employed for some time as a servant by Samuel Clarke, of No. 144 Kent street, it is alleged, threw her new born male child into a sink in the rear of the house, where it was found on the morning of Wednesday.

Rev. Frederick Bell, of the Primitive Methodist Church, Park avenue, Brooklyn, preached for the second time yesterday on the subject of theatres. Those who appeared to infer from his first sermon on theatres that he favored the drama, he said, were mistaken. To correct such an impression he would now say that theatres were no benefit to the church. In concluding his discourse he said that it was the last time he would preach upon this question.

Edward Stone, residing in Degraw street, near Bond, and Arthur McGarry, residing at No. 261 Bond street, endeavored to break into the liquor store of Thomas Donnelly, at No. 471 Degraw street, at 4 A. M. yesterday. They were discovered by Officers Lowe and Mahoney while in the act of prying open the shutter of the rear window of the store. On the approach of the officers they ran away, but were pursued and captured, and locked up to await a charge of attempted burglary.

LONG ISLAND.

There are now five cases of small-pox in the Pest-house on Barnum Island, and two deaths from that disease have occurred.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Vogel, of Cold Spring, (formerly Mrs. Jackson,) married only two months ago at the age of eighty, died suddenly on Thursday evening, leaving a large estate.

Rev. Charles W. Turner, of Oakland, Cal., has accepted a call to become Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Hunter's Point, and commenced his duties yesterday.

The Presbyterian Church at Freeport having been twenty-five years in existence, appropriate memorial services are to be held on the 29th inst. The church was organized in 1849, after pastoral labors by Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, then Pastor at Hempstead, and now editor of the *Occident* at San Francisco. It is now under charge of Rev. Theodore F. Burkham.

Mr. E. B. Litchfield has commenced work in the western part of the village of Babylon preparatory to the establishment of a public park. He proposes to drain a large tract of swampy land lying between Park avenue and the track of the Southern Railroad, just above Blythbourne Lake, and to have it laid out with serpentine drives and interspersed with small lakes spanned by rustic bridges, and eventually to convert the heavy soil into one more suitable for the growth of flowers and plants, when the grounds will be handsomely laid out with walks fringed with flowers, with rustic Summer-houses, and seats for the convenience of pedestrians.

Trouble has arisen in the M. E. Church at Woodsburg, growing out of the fact that some time ago, through the action of a majority of the congregation, the church property was deeded to the conference. A party in opposition, calling themselvee the free church party, has grown up, and a split in the church is threatened. The Trustees called a meeting last week to endeavor to effect a compromise, but without effect. A proposition that the conference party should have control of the Sunday morning services, a union Sunday-school be held in the afternoon, and the free church have control of the services in the evening, was rejected.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Court of Appeals has decided the case of the Richmond County Gas-light Company against the Town of Middletown adversely to the company. The claim against the town amounted to between $7,000 and $8,000—quite an item saved to the tax-payers.

A meeting at Mariners' Harbor, on Saturday evening, held to discuss the question, "to dike or not to dike," was largely attended, and the spirit was one of strong opposition to the Government project now being carried out by Gen. Newton, to the detriment, as alleged, of the interests of the people of Mariners' Harbor. Resolutions were passed, and a committee was chosen to take further action.

Rev. James Myers, colored, who died at Mariners' Harbor on Tuesday last, aged seventy-three, was born a slave in the town of Northfield. He was licensed as a local preacher of the Methodist Church about twenty-five years ago, and was a faithful worker in the cause of religion. His funeral, which took place on Thursday from the colored Methodist Church, was largely attended.

The first lecture of the annual course of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered in Association Hall, Factoryville, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D. Subject, "In and out of Italy." The second lecture will be delivered by Hon. George William Curtis, on the 5th of January. Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D. D., Dr. Andrew H. Smith, Dr. Alfred Carroll, and Rev. Charles Ward are engaged for lectures.

NEW-JERSEY.

St. Stenphen's German Evangical Church in Newark, was dedicated yesterday.

Capt. Milligan, of Paterson, who started Thursday in Dramatic Hall, Newark, to walk forty consecutive hours without rest, was obliged to give up the task after walking 38 hours and 18 minutes.

Rev. Mr. Glendenning, the deposed Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church, did not attend the services in the church yesterday. The attendance was fair. Rev. Dr. Dod, of Hoboken, one of Mr. Glendenning's counsel before the Presbytery, officiated.

The 8:45 P. M. freight train, going West, on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, ran off the track, near Van Winkle's Station, Passaic, Saturday night, and four cars were wrecked. Trains were much delayed. The milk train due yesterday morning at 5 o'clock reached Jersey City at noon.

Edward C. Callery, who has been under examination by United States Commissioner Whitehead at Newark for an alleged conspiracy with Detective Becker and Mrs. Kate Dunn in a matter of pension money, was yesterday discharged, the Commissioner stating that he was satisfied Callery was not aware of the nature of the affidavit he had made, and that he had no intention of defrauding the Government. Becker and Mrs. Dunn will be held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, who sit next month.

The December term of the Passaic County Courts opens at Passaic to-morrow. Judge Bedle, Governor elect, will deliver his last charge in that County to the Grand Jurors. The only important case to be brought to the notice of the Grand Jurors, is that of Mrs. Cronk, charged with the Wananqua murder. In the Middlesex Courts, which also open for the term to-morrow, the case of Michael Sullivan, charged with the murder of farmer Talmadge at at Metuchen, will be investigated by the Grand Jurors.

The Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Mercer and Varick streets, Jersey City, was dedicated with appropriate services yesterday. The congregation formerly worshiped in a little chapel corner of Old Sixth street and Jersey avenue. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company needed that property, however, for the construction of their freight branch and paid the church trustees. They bought the present site for $14,000, and upon it have erected, at a cost of $40,000, the church edifice dedicated yesterday. The church edifice is about 80 feet by 60, and affords accommodation for 600 worshipers. It is of Philadelphia pressed brick, capped with Dorchester, Nova Scotia, and Connecticut brown stone. The pews are of white pine oiled, with black walnut mountings. The pulpit is a very unique piece of work. It is constructed of a solid piece of English walnut, and is designed after the fashion of an European cathedral. The dedicatory services were conducted by Dr. Harkiness, the Pastor, in person. During the exercises, a hymn composed especially for the occasion was sung.

LECTURES, CONCERTS, AND BALLS.

The last of Mr. George Vandenhoff's course of five lectures on Shakespeare's historical plays, will be delivered at Association Hall this morning at 11:30.

A fair in aid of disabled soldiers and their families will be opened this evening at the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will make an address at the opening of the fair. Tickets issued for Republican Hall will be received at Masonic Hall.

The introductory lecture of the course before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, will be delivered this evening by Chancellor Crosby, in the church corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. "The Bible on the Side of Science" is the title of the lecture.

A lecture entitled, "The English Cathedrals," will be delivered by Arthur Gilman at St. Ann's P. E. Church, in West Eighteenth street, this evening.

The annual grand charity ball, in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music this evening.

The fourth annual ball of the Lafayette Guards will be given at Irving Hall to-morrow night.

A lecture entitled "Miss Jones' Wedding—No Cards," will be delivered by Mr. De Cordova, at Association Hall, on the 21st inst., for the benefit of the destitute Cubans. The lecture will be preceded by a half hour's organ concert by Prof. Robert Elder.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendez will deliver a lecture on "Jewish Music and Musical Instruments," with organ illustration, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, on Wednesday evening next.

A reception of the Light Guard, A Company, Seventy-first Regiment, will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, on Friday evening, the 18th inst.

The grand concert of the Five Points Mission children will be given this evening at Steinway Hall. The concert will be under the direction of Mrs. William P. Coroit, and Bishop Simpson will preside. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance.

A children's fair in aid of the French Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of the pupils of Mlle. Tardivel's institution, No. 25 West Forty-sixth street, will be opened on Thursday, the 17th inst., and will be continued until the following Saturday.

REMOVAL OF THE ERIE RAILWAY OFFICES.

The removal of the offices of the Erie Railway Company from the Grand Opera House to the down-town offices on the North River was begun on Saturday. The new offices will not be regularly occupied, however, until the latter part of the month, as the carpenters and painters have not yet finished their labors. The Grand Opera House property is announced for sale, with the condition that the entire property, which consists of twenty-two lots beside the ground upon which the Grand Opera House is built, must be sold in one parcel.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night, while Mr. James Pollock, a dry goods dealer, residing at No. 156 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, was returning home he was attacked by two highwaymen when within a short distance of his house. One of the ruffians caught Mr. Pollock round the neck in the usual garroter's fashion, and the other robbed him of $700 in money and a check for $150 drawn by Denis McMahon on the Shoe and Leather Bank. The thieves succeeded in making their escape. Captain Burden, of the Twelfth Precinct, is engaged in working up the case, but, up to the present, has not met with any success.

A WIFE SOLD FOR $500.

The Topeka (Kansas) *Commonwealth* relates this extraordinary story: "Spending last Sabbath at the quarterly meeting of the Centropolis Circuit, we were informed by Mr. Pray that Mr. Hamilton, who has been residing in the south part of Douglas County, lost his wife about two years ago. Soon after he paid special attention to a niece of Mr. Bear, who finally gave him the mitten. He then sought the hand of Mr. Bear's daughter, but the young lady declined to place her affections upon him. As a last resort, he visited Mr. Bear and proposed to give him $500 for his wife. Mr. Bear consented, received the money, and left for Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamilton has five children, and Mr. Bear eight. The eight children have been turned over to Mr. Hamilton, according to agreement, together with some stock for their maintenance. Mr. Hamilton and his new chattel are about starting for California."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

A. B. Mullett, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. Harrold, of Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. H. T. Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Rev. Dr. Colton, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. V. D. Groner, of Virginia; J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, Me., and Miss Lotta, the actress, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Every variety of Fancy FURS, appropriate for holiday gifts, can be found at KNOX'S popular hat stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 52,000 bxs. and 1,850 hhds. Receipts of the week 684 bxs. and 305 hhds.; exported during the week 7,800 bxs. and 200 hhds.; including 7,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $40@$41 ₱ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $66@$68 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $80@$82. Hams—American sugar-cured, $45@$48 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $45@$45 25 ₱ quintal; in tins, $46 25@$48. Potatoes, $9@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Onions, $6 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores in fair demand. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$8 50. Shooks, box, 11 reals, gold. Freights—Per box of Sugar loading at Havana for the United States, 75c. Spanish Gold, 226½@227; American, 231@232. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 104@106 premium; Short Sight, 107@109 premium; Short Sight, gold, 130@132 premium; on London, 155@158 premium; on Paris, 128@130 premium.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13.—Printing Cloths' market was dull and inactive during the week; the transactions were very light, at about ⅛c. decline; the closing quotations being 5¼c. for Good Standards, and 5⅜c. for Extra 64x64.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from London—Dr. J. B. Ratterman, Mr. and Mrs. Carew and child, Dr. and Mrs. Solly and child, Miss Charlotte Burton, Mrs. Byrne, F. A. Hodges, John C. Cobb, Henry J. Cobb, William Austin, John Hendrickson, J. M. Connell, J. Schmid, Mrs. Mary Peters, Mrs. Roland and child, Mrs. Menard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:17 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets.10:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:43 | Gov.Island.12:13 | Hell Gate...1:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SAUNDAY, Dec. 13.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London Nov. 23, and Havre 27th, with mdse. and 100 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 8, no lat., &c., passed a steamer bound E., showing five red balls in succession; 11th, passed a steamer bound E., showing twenty colored balls; same day, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol Nov. 30, with mdse. and 13 passengers to W. D. Morgan. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans Dec. 6 and South-west Pass 7th, with merchandise and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with merchandise and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with merchandise and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with merchandise and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda 3 ds., with mdse. and 30 passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Chester, Penn., in ballast to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Achilles, Artis, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Fernandina Dec. 7, and Port Royal 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Bark Fearless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Slater, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 12 in lon. 34 30.

Bark Don Guillermo, (of Liverpool,) Jernay, Iquique 110 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to R. J. Cortis. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 24, and crossed the equator Nov. 10 in lon. 33 30: Sept. 24, off Cape Horn, spoke bark Caprera, from Valparaiso, for New-York.

Bark Eliza, (Nor.) Kjeldsen, Taganrog 57 ds., with wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibralter Nov. 1; had light winds and variable weather the entire passage.

Bark David (Ital.,) Bozzo, Cork, 47 ds., in ballast, to John C. Seager.

Brig Susan Bergen, Chauncey, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Crossed the equator Nov. 4 in lon 37 50; has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

WIND—Sundown—light W. N. W.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED—Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Geo. W. Elder, for Richmond.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.—The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. here at 6 P. M.

The steam-ship Indiana, of the American line, Capt. Morse, from Philadelphia Dec. 3, arr. to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 13.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Hebich, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at this port to-day, and sailed for Hamburg.

HOLIDAYS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,

Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.

BRONZES.

On their second floor is shown the largest collection of Bronzes for sale in the World. Nearly every artist of merit is represented by one or more of his best Works in Bronzes, Brass, or Enamel, either painted or cloisonne.

The articles of hammered brass are particularly attractive and interesting, many of them being careful reproductions of French, Italian, and Flemish works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Of articles of use are library sets, bells, candlesticks, mirrors, card-receivers, tables, &c. The assortment is composed of all the desirable productions of this year.

CLOCKS.

Their assortment of clocks and mantel sets is complete, embracing every style, from the simplest marble clock to the richest in carved marble, mounted in bronze or bronze gilt, finely enameled, brass, buhl, &c.

They claim for the movements that they are finer than any similar ones imported.

They are of one quality of finish, and are all equally guaranteed.

AITKEN, SON & CO
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH ST.
LACE AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
FANCY NOVELTIES
In Made-up Lace Goods
FOR
HOLIDAY TRADE.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each
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